

GV

867

M2

1910

McBraw, John J.

Scientific baseball...

1910.





Class GV867

Book . M2

Copyright N^o 1910

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.













RICHARD K. FOX
PROPRIETOR OF THE POLICE GAZETTE
PUBLISHING HOUSE

(360) 2,
60

SCIENTIFIC BASEBALL

By JOHN J. MCGRAW
Manager-Captain of the New York Club
National League

ALSO THE
Official Rules for 1910
AND SCHEDULE OF GAMES TO BE PLAYED

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

RICHARD K. FOX, PUBLISHER
FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

GV867
IN2
1910

**Copyright 1910
by
Richard K. Fox**

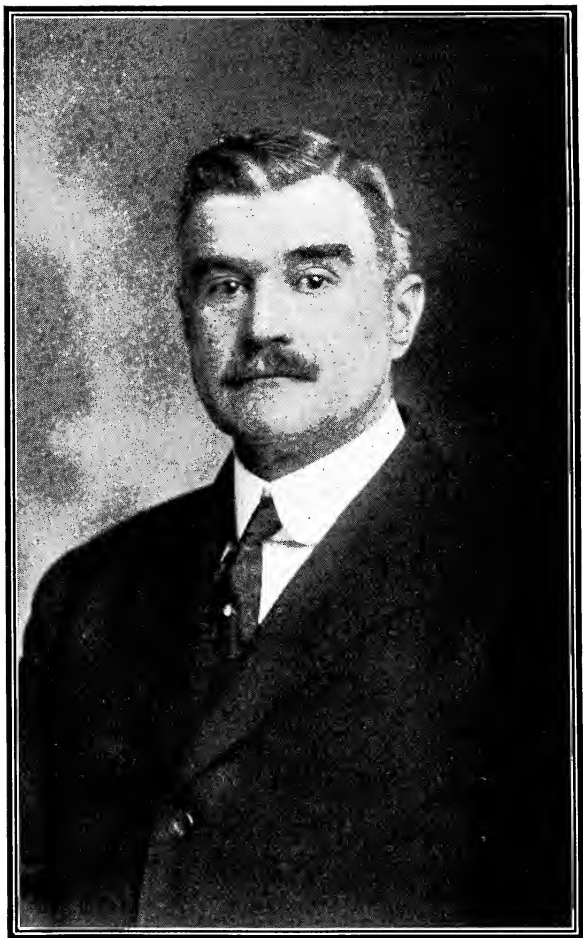
31

©CL A259128

encl. Mar. 14, 1910.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction.....	9
Schedules for National, American and Eastern League Games for 1910	11
How to Pitch the Spit Ball.....	19
Hints on Pitching.....	25
The Man Behind the Bat.....	33
Playing First Base.....	43
On Second Base.....	49
The Third Baseman.....	55
Short Stop.....	61
At the Bat.....	65
The Outfielders.....	73
Concerning Base Running.....	77
Sliding to Base.....	81
On Bunting.....	83
Rules.....	85
National League Records, 1909.....	120
National League Batting Averages, 1909.....	121
National League Pitching Averages, 1909.....	123
American League Records, 1909.....	125
American League Batting Averages, 1909.....	126
American League Pitching Averages, 1909.....	128
World's Championship Series, 1909.....	130
Eastern League Batting Averages, 1909.....	131
Eastern League Pitching Averages, 1909.....	132
New York State League Batting Averages, 1909.....	133
New York State League Pitching Averages, 1909.....	134
American Association Batting Averages, 1909.....	135
American Association Pitching Averages, 1909.....	136
New England League Batting Averages, 1909.....	137
New England League Pitching Averages, 1909.....	138
Western League Batting Averages, 1909.....	139
Western League Pitching Averages, 1909.....	140
Southern League Batting Averages, 1909.....	141
Southern League Pitching Averages, 1909.....	142



THOMAS LYNCH, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Richard K. Fox.....	2
Thomas J. Lynch, President of the National League.....	6
John A. Heydler.....	8
John T. Brush.....	10
John J. McGraw.....	20
How to Pitch—The Spit Ball.....	22
—The Slow Straight Ball.....	24
—The In-curve.....	26
—The Out-curve.....	28
—The Drop-curve.....	30
Roger Bresnahan.....	32
Catcher Gibson, Pittsburg Nationals.....	34
Clark Griffith, Cincinnati Club.....	36
Hal Chase, New York Americans.....	38
Eddie Lennox, Brooklyn Nationals.....	40
Pitcher Covalleski, Philadelphia Nationals.....	42
John Hummell, Brooklyn Nationals.....	44
Al Bridwell, New York Nationals.....	46
Hughey Jennings, Detroit Americans.....	48
Ty Cobb, Detroit Americans.....	50
First Baseman Konetchy.....	52
Fred Clark, Pittsburg Nationals.....	54
Pitcher Dick Morris.....	56
A Hustling Pittsburg Ball Team.....	58
Ferdon Club, Oakland, Cal.....	60
Colored Ball Team, Troop M, Fort Riley, Kan.....	62
Ball Team of the Battleship Nebraska.....	64
Baseball Club, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.....	66
Champion Team, Fort Caswell, N. C.....	68
Napoleon Lajoie.....	70
Bill Donovan, Detroit Americans.....	111
Willie Keeler.....	115
Mordecai Brown, Chicago Nationals.....	117



JOHN A. HEYDLER.

INTRODUCTION.

THE past year has been a most remarkable one for baseball in more ways than one. It has proven its popularity with the public, and the attendance at the games has been so unusual as to attract more than passing attention. It is the coming sport of the world, and will soon be played by the lovers of outdoor sports of every nation in the world. Already the Japanese are making great strides in the progress of the game, and the little schoolboys of the Flowery Kingdom are developing into clever players. But the American boy has the lead and will probably keep it for many years to come.

You can't learn it all out of a book, but you can learn a lot, and so the young fellow who is willing to admit that he doesn't know it all—and those are the kind who usually come out ahead—will find in a book like this a lot of valuable and useful information that will be of great help to him. For these especially this book is written, and I have done the best in my power to keep it up to date in every detail.

JOHN J. MCGRAW.



JOHN T. BRUSH.

SCHEDULES

OF THE

National, American and Eastern Leagues For 1910

AND THE OFFICIAL RULES for Professional Baseball

*Adopted by the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National
and the American Leagues at New York, February 16, 1910*

BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1910

National League.

American League.

Boston at home vs.

Brooklyn.
April 27, 28, 29, 30. June 25, 27, 28,
29. Sept. 1, 2, 3.

New York.
April 14, 15, 16. July 5, 6, 7, 7, Sept.
30. Oct. 1, 3, 4.

Philadelphia.
May 2, 3, 4. June 30. July 1, 2, 4, 4.
Oct. 6, 7, 8.

Pittsburg.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 6, 8, 9, 10. Sept.
17, 19, 20.

Cincinnati.
June 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Sept. 22, 23, 24.

Chicago.
June 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept.
26, 27, 28, 29.

St. Louis.
June 15, 16, 17, 17, 18. Aug. 15, 16, 17.
Sept. 14, 15, 16.

Brooklyn at home vs.

Boston.
May 5, 6, 7. May 28, 30, 30, 31. July
26, 28. Oct. 10, 12.

New York.
May 2, 3, 4, 27. June 20, 21, 22, 23.
Sept. 5, 5. Oct. 3.

Philadelphia.
April 18, 19, 20, 21. July 30, Aug. 1.
Sept. 10, 30. Oct. 1, 13, 15.

Pittsburg.
June 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept.
26, 27, 28, 29.

Cincinnati.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 6, 8, 9, 10.
Sept. 14, 15, 16.

Chicago.
June 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 15, 16, 17.
Sept. 17, 19, 20, 21.

St. Louis.
June 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Sept. 22, 23, 24.

Chicago at home vs.

St. Louis.
April 14, 15, 16, 17. July 1, 2, 3, 4, 4.
Sept. 12, 13.

Detroit.
April 30. May 1, 2, 3. July 29, 30,
31. Sept. 11. Oct. 6, 8, 9.

Cleveland.
April 18, 19, 20. May 8, 29. June
25, 26. Sept. 5, 5. Oct. 1, 2.

Washington.
June 10, 11, 12, 13. Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8.
Sept. 26, 27, 28.

Athletics.
June 15, 16, 18, 19. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Sept. 23, 24, 25.

New York.
June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16.
Sept. 19, 20, 21.

Boston.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12.
Sept. 15, 17, 18.

St. Louis at home vs.

Chicago.
April 21, 22, 23, 24. Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
Sept. 29, 30.

Detroit.
April 25, 26, 27, 28. May 29, 30, 30,
31. June 26. Oct. 1, 2.

Cleveland.
April 30. May 1, 2, 3, 4. July 31.
Sept. 4, 11. Oct. 6, 8, 9.

Washington.
June 15, 16, 18, 19. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Sept. 23, 24, 25.

Athletics.
June 10, 11, 12, 13. Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8.
Sept. 26, 27, 28.

New York.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12.
Sept. 15, 17, 18.

Boston.
June 2, 3, 4, 5. Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16.
Sept. 19, 20, 21.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1910

National League.

American League.

New York at home vs.

Boston.
April 18, 19, 20, 21. July 30. Aug. 1.
Sept. 7, 8, 10. Oct. 13, 15.

Brooklyn.
April 22, 23, 25, 26. June 30. July
1, 2, 4, 4. Oct. 6, 7.

Philadelphia.
May 5, 6, 7. June 25, 27, 28, 29.
July 27, 28. Oct. 10, 12.

Pittsburg.
June 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 15, 16, 17.
Sept. 14, 15, 16, 21.

Cincinnati.
June 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug. 11, 12, 13.
Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29.

Chicago.
June 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Sept. 22, 23, 24.

St. Louis.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 6, 8, 9, 10.
Sept. 17, 19, 20.

Philadelphia at home vs.

Boston.
April 22, 23, 25, 26. June 20, 21, 22,
23, 24. Sept. 5, 5.

Brooklyn.
April 14, 15, 16. July 5, 6, 7, 7.
Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9.

New York.
April 27, 28, 29, 30. May 28, 30, 30,
31. Sept. 1, 2, 3.

Pittsburg.
June 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Sept. 22, 23, 24.

Cincinnati.
June 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 15, 16, 17.
Sept. 17, 19, 20, 21.

Chicago.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 6, 8, 9, 10.
Sept. 14, 15, 16.

St. Louis.
June 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug. 11, 12, 13. Sept.
26, 27, 28, 29.

Detroit at home vs.

Chicago.
May 5, 6, 7. May 28. June 28, 29,
30. July 28, Sept. 2, 3, 4.

St. Louis.
April 18, 19, 20. May 8. June 21.
22, 23, 25. July 6. Sept. 5, 5.

Cleveland.
April 14, 15, 16, 17. April 24. July 3.
Sept. 12, 13, 14. Oct. 4, 5.

Washington.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. July 13, 14, 15, 16.
Aug. 13, 14. Sept. 19.

Athletics.
June 1, 2, 4, 5. Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12.
Sept. 15, 17, 18.

New York.
June 10, 11, 12, 13. Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8.
Sept. 26, 27, 28.

Boston.
June 15, 16, 18, 19. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Sept. 23, 24, 25.

Cleveland at home vs.

Chicago.
April 25, 26, 27, 28. May 30, 30, 31.
June 21, 22, 23. July 6.

St. Louis.
May 5, 6, 7. May 28. June 28, 29,
30. July 28, 30. Sept. 2, 3.

Detroit.
April 21, 22, 23. July 1, 2, 4, 4. Sept.
7, 8, 9, 10.

Washington.
June 1, 2, 3, 4. Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12.
Sept. 15, 16, 17.

Athletics.
June 6, 7, 8, 9. Aug. 13, 15, 16, 17.
Sept. 19, 20, 21.

New York.
June 15, 16, 17, 18. Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Sept. 22, 23, 24.

Boston.
June 10, 11, 13, 14. Aug. 5, 6, 8. Sept.
26, 27, 28, 29.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1910

National League.

American League.

Pittsburg at home vs.

Boston.
May 17, 18, 19, 20. May 26, 27.
July 18, 19, 20. Aug. 19, 20.

Brooklyn.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 13, 14, 15, 16.
Aug. 25, 26, 27.

New York.
May 21, 23, 24, 25. July 13, 14, 15, 16.
Aug. 29, 30, 31.

Philadelphia.
May 13, 14, 16. July 2, 11, 12.
July 25, 26. Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Cincinnati.
April 28, 29. May 30, 30, 31. June
30. July 2. July 28, 30. Oct. 13, 15.

Chicago.
April 30. May 3, 4, 5. June 24, 25.
July 4, 4, 5, 6. Oct. 8.

St. Louis.
April 21, 22, 23. June 27, 28. Sept.
5, 5, 6, 7. Sept. 30. Oct. 1.

Cincinnati at home vs.

Boston.
May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. July 13, 14.
15, 16. Aug. 29, 30.

Brooklyn.
May 13, 14, 15, 16. July 9, 10, 11, 12.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

New York.
May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 17, 18, 19, 20.
Aug. 19, 20, 21.

Philadelphia.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 21, 22, 23, 24.
Aug. 25, 27, 28.

Pittsburg.
April 18, 19, 20. June 26. July 3,
31. Sept. 1, 3, 4. Oct. 9, 12.

Chicago.
April 14, 15, 16, 17. June 19. Sept.
5, 5. Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4.

St. Louis.
April 24, 25, 26, 30. May 1, 28, 28, 29.
Sept. 10, 11. Oct. 8.

Washington at home vs.

Chicago.
May 10, 11, 12, 13. July 22, 23, 25, 26.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

St. Louis.
May 19, 20, 21, 23. July 8, 9, 11, 12.
Aug. 29, 30, 31.

Detroit.
May 24, 25, 26, 27. Aug. 15, 16, 17.
Aug. 25, 25, 26, 27.

Cleveland.
May 14, 16, 17, 18. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 18, 19, 20.

Athletics.
April 14, 15, 16. July 5, 6, 7. Sept.
1, 2, 3. Oct. 8, 8.

New York.
April 22, 23, 25, 26. June 25, 27, 28,
29. Sept. 7, 8, 9.

Boston.
April 27, 28, 29, 30. July 1, 2, 4, 4.
Oct. 5, 6, 7.

Philadelphia at home vs.

Chicago.
May 14, 16, 17, 18. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 18, 19, 20.

St. Louis.
May 24, 25, 26, 27. July 13, 14, 15, 16.
Aug. 25, 26, 27.

Detroit.
May 19, 20, 21, 23. July 8, 9, 11, 12.
Aug. 29, 30, 31.

Cleveland.
May 10, 11, 12, 13. July 22, 23, 25,
26. Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Washington.
May 5, 6, 7, 9. July 27, 28, 29, 30.
Sept. 10, 12, 13.

New York.
April 18, 19, 20, 21. July 1, 2, 4, 4.
Oct. 5, 6, 7.

Boston.
May 2, 3, 4. June 25, 27, 28, 29. Sept.
30. Oct. 1, 3, 4.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1910

National League.

American League.

Chicago at home vs.

Boston.
May 13, 14, 15, 16. July 21, 22, 23, 24.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Brooklyn.
May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 17, 18, 19, 20.
Aug. 19, 20, 21.

New York.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 9, 10, 11, 12.
Aug. 25, 27, 28.

Philadelphia.
May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. July 13, 14,
15, 16. Aug. 29, 30.

Pittsburg.
April 24, 25, 26, 27. May 1, 7, 8, 28, 29.
Sept. 10, 11.

Cincinnati.
April 21, 22, 23. June 21, 22, 23.
June 27, 28. Sept. 6, 7, 8.

St. Louis.
April 28, 29. May 30, 30. June
25. Sept. 3, 4. Oct. 9, 10, 12, 15.

St. Louis at home vs.

Boston.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 9, 10, 11, 12.
Aug. 25, 27, 28.

Brooklyn.
May 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. July 13, 14,
15, 16. Aug. 29, 30.

New York.
May 13, 14, 15, 16. July 21, 22, 23, 24.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Philadelphia.
May 17, 18, 19, 20. July 17, 18, 19, 20.
Aug. 19, 20, 21.

Pittsburg.
April 14, 15, 16, 17. June 20, 21, 22.
Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5.

Cincinnati.
May 4, 5, 7, 8. June 23, 24, 25. July
4, 4, 5, 6.

Chicago.
April 18, 19, 20. June 29, 30. July
1, 2, 3, 28, 30, 31.

New York at home vs.

Chicago.
May 24, 25, 26, 27. July 8, 9, 11, 12.
Aug. 25, 26, 27.

St. Louis.
May 14, 16, 17, 18. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 18, 19, 20.

Detroit.
May 10, 11, 12, 13. July 22, 23, 25.
26. Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Cleveland.
May 19, 20, 21, 23. July 13, 14, 15, 16.
Aug. 29, 30, 31.

Washington.
May 2, 3, 4. May 28, 30, 30, 31. Sept.
30. Oct. 1, 3, 4.

Athletics.
April 27, 28, 29, 30. June 21, 22, 23,
24. Sept. 5, 5, 6.

Boston.
April 14, 15, 16. July 5, 6, 7. Sept.
1, 2, 3. Oct. 8, 8.

Boston at home vs.

Chicago.
May 19, 20, 21, 23. July 13, 14, 15, 16.
Aug. 29, 30, 31.

St. Louis.
May 10, 11, 12, 13. July 22, 23, 25, 26.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Detroit.
May 14, 16, 17, 18. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 18, 19, 20.

Cleveland.
May 24, 25, 26, 27. July 8, 9, 11, 12.
Aug. 25, 26, 27.

Washington.
April 18, 19, 19, 20, 21. June 21, 22,
23, 24. Sept. 5, 5.

Athletics.
April 22, 23, 25, 26. May 28, 30, 30,
31. Sept. 7, 8, 9.

New York.
May 5, 6, 7, 9. July 27, 28, 29, 30.
Sept. 10, 12, 13.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1910

Eastern League.

Montreal at home vs.

Toronto.
May 26, 27, 28, 29. July 10, 11, 12.
13. Sept. 16, 17, 18.

Buffalo.
June 5, 6, 7, 8. July 1, 1, 2, 3.
Sept. 19, 20, 21.

Rochester.
June 9, 10, 11, 12. July 15, 16, 17.
Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25.

Providence.
May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 30, 31.
Aug. 1, 2, 22, 23, 24.

Jersey City.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 26, 27, 28, 29.
Aug. 19, 20, 21.

Newark.
May 22, 23, 24, 24. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 25, 26, 27.

Baltimore.
May 13, 14, 15, 16. July 22, 23, 24, 25.
Aug. 28, 29, 30.

Toronto at home vs.

Montreal.
June 13, 14, 15. Sept. 1, 2, 3, 3, 12,
13, 14, 15.

Buffalo.
June 9, 10, 11, 11. July 14, 15, 16.
Sept. 22, 23, 24, 24.

Rochester.
June 6, 7, 8, 30. July 1, 1, 2. Sept.
19, 20, 21, 21.

Providence.
May 13, 14, 16, 17. July 22, 23, 23, 25.
Aug. 29, 30, 31.

Jersey City.
May 23, 24, 24, 25. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 25, 26, 27.

Newark.
May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 26, 27, 23, 29.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Baltimore.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 30. Aug. 1,
1, 2, 19, 20, 20.

Buffalo at home vs.

Montreal.
May 30, 30. June 1. July 7, 8, 9, 9.
Sept. 5, 5, 6.

Toronto.
June 2, 3, 4. July 4, 4, 5, 6. Sept.
8, 9, 10, 10.

Rochester.
May 26, 27, 28, 28. Sept. 1, 2, 3, 3, 12,
13, 14.

Providence.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 19, 20, 20.

Jersey City.
May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 22, 23, 23, 25.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

Newark.
May 13, 14, 16, 17. July 30, 30. Aug.
1, 2, 29, 30, 30, 31.

Baltimore.
May 23, 24, 25. July 26, 27, 28, 29.
Aug. 25, 26, 27, 27.

Rochester at home vs.

Montreal.
June 2, 3, 4. July 4, 4, 5, 6. Sept.
8, 9, 10, 10.

Toronto.
May 30, 30, 31. June 1. July 7, 8, 9.
Sept. 5, 5, 6, 7.

Buffalo.
June 13, 14, 15, 16. July 11, 12, 13
Sept. 15, 16, 17, 17.

Providence.
May 23, 24, 25. July 26, 27, 28, 29.
Aug. 25, 26, 27, 27.

Jersey City.
May 13, 14, 16, 17. July 30, 30. Aug.
1, 2, 29, 30, 30, 31.

Newark.
May 9, 10, 11, 12. July 22, 23, 23, 25.
Aug. 19, 20, 20.

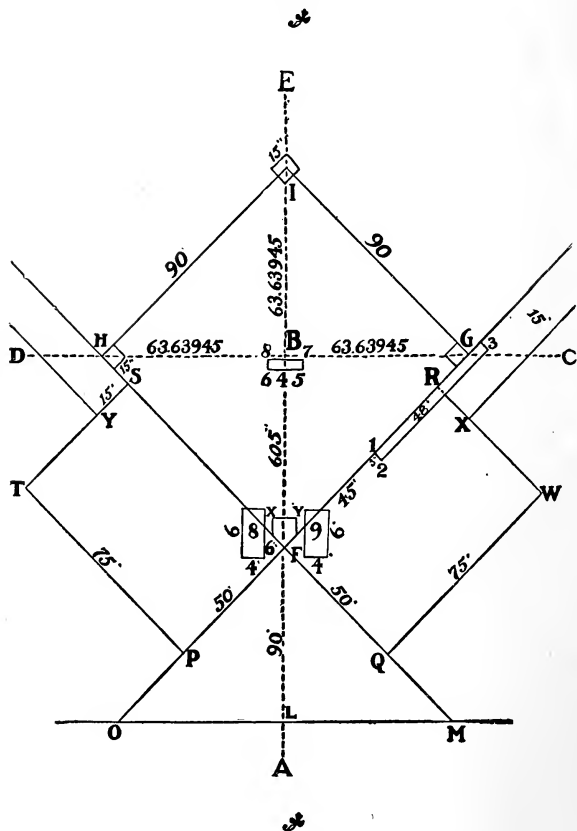
Baltimore.
May 18, 19, 20, 21. July 18, 19, 20, 21.
Aug. 22, 23, 24.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR 1910

Eastern League.

Providence at home vs.	Newark at home vs.
<p>Montreal. May 4, 5, 7, 8. June 23, 25, 36. Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6.</p>	<p>Montreal. April 25, 26, 27, 28. June 20, 21, 22. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.</p>
<p>Toronto. April 21, 22, 23, 24. June 17, 18, 19. Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18.</p>	<p>Toronto. April 29, 30. May 1, 2. June 27, 28. 29. Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10.</p>
<p>Buffalo. April 29, 30. May 1, 2. June 27, 28, 29. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.</p>	<p>Buffalo. May 4, 5, 7, 8. June 17, 18, 19. Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18.</p>
<p>Rochester. April 25, 26, 27, 28. June 20, 21, 22. Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10.</p>	<p>Rochester. April 21, 22, 23, 24. June 23, 25, 26. Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6.</p>
<p>Jersey City. June 2, 3, 4, 5. Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4. Sept. 12, 13, 14.</p>	<p>Providence. June 6, 7, 8. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Sept. 19, 20, 21, 21.</p>
<p>Newark. May 26, 27, 28, 29. July 15, 16, 17. Sept. 5, 5, 6, 7.</p>	<p>Jersey City. May 30, p. m. June 1, 13, 15. July 1, 3, 4, a. m., 5. Sept. 18, 22, 24.</p>
<p>Baltimore. May 30, 30. June 1, 30. July 1, 2, 3. Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18.</p>	<p>Baltimore. June 2, 3, 4, 5, 12. July 10. Sept. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11.</p>
Jersey City at home vs.	Baltimore at home vs.
<p>Montreal. April 21, 22, 23, 24. June 27, 28, 29. Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18.</p>	<p>Montreal. April 29, 30. May 2, 3. June 16, 17, 18. Aug. 8, 9, 10, 10.</p>
<p>Toronto. May 4, 5, 7, 8. June 20, 21, 22. Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6.</p>	<p>Toronto. April 25, 26, 27, 28. June 23, 24, 25. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 13.</p>
<p>Buffalo. April 25, 26, 27, 28. June 23, 25, 26. Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10.</p>	<p>Buffalo. April 21, 22, 23, 23. June 20, 21, 22. Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6.</p>
<p>Rochester. April 29, 30. May 1, 2. June 17, 18, 19. Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14.</p>	<p>Rochester. May 4, 5, 6, 7. June 27, 28, 29. Aug. 15, 16, 17, 18.</p>
<p>Providence. June 9, 10, 11, 12. July 7, 8, 9, 10. Sept. 9, 10, 11.</p>	<p>Providence. June 13, 14, 15. July 4, 4, 5, 6. Sept. 22, 23, 24, 24.</p>
<p>Newark. May 30 a. m., 31. June 14. 30. July 2, 4, p. m., 6. Sept. 16, 17, 23, 25.</p>	<p>Jersey City. May 26, 27, 28. July 11, 12, 13, 14. Sept. 5, 5, 6, 7.</p>
<p>Baltimore. May 29. June 6, 7, 8. July 15, 16, 17, 17. Sept. 19, 20, 21.</p>	<p>Newark. June 9, 10, 11. July 7, 8, 9, 9. Sept. 12, 12, 13, 14.</p>

OFFICIAL DIAGRAM OF A BASEBALL FIELD.



For further information see Rules from
No. 2 to No. 12.

HOW TO PITCH THE SPIT BALL.

THE spit ball, which is probably the most deceptive ball that a batter ever struck at, is thrown at medium speed. If thrown fast it loses its effect. It must be carefully judged, for if it is too slow it will break too soon and probably hit the ground before it reaches the catcher.

To throw a spit ball wet the first and second fingers, so it will slip away instead of rolling away. With the latter movement the curve is sharp, but with the former it is sudden and sometimes startling.

It will be found difficult at first to control the ball, and the beginner is apt to be discouraged because of his wild throws.

Bear in mind one thing: In ordinary and curve pitching the ball leaves the thumb first and the fingers last; with the spit ball this is reversed, and the thumb is made to control the ball instead of the fingers.

The wetting of the two fingers is only for the purpose of allowing the ball to slip away from them easily.



JOHN MCGRAW AT THE BAT.

Very little rotary motion is imparted to the "spit" ball. It comes up big and slow and the batter can almost see the seams. Just as he draws back to hit it the ball seems to receive new impetus and drops or jumps as if struck down from behind. If the batter hits where he aimed he misses it probably a foot.

That used to be the case before batters realized what they were up against. In desperation, after being fooled a few times, they took to running up to meet the ball, with the hope of hitting it before it "broke" or just as it was starting to. In this, however, the advantage is all with the pitcher, as he may "fake" a spit ball delivery and deliver a fast ball, which is past the batter before he gets started on his "run-up."

That is what has caused so many former heavy hitters to become disheartened and declare that nowadays, the batter is lucky if he hits .250 on the season. It certainly has cut down the hitting so much in one season that already a change in the rules is contemplated.

Unlike an ordinary curved ball, the pitcher cannot be certain of the side direction the ball will take as it breaks downward. The perfect "spit" ball drops from a batter's hips to his knees or below in perhaps two feet of forward motion.

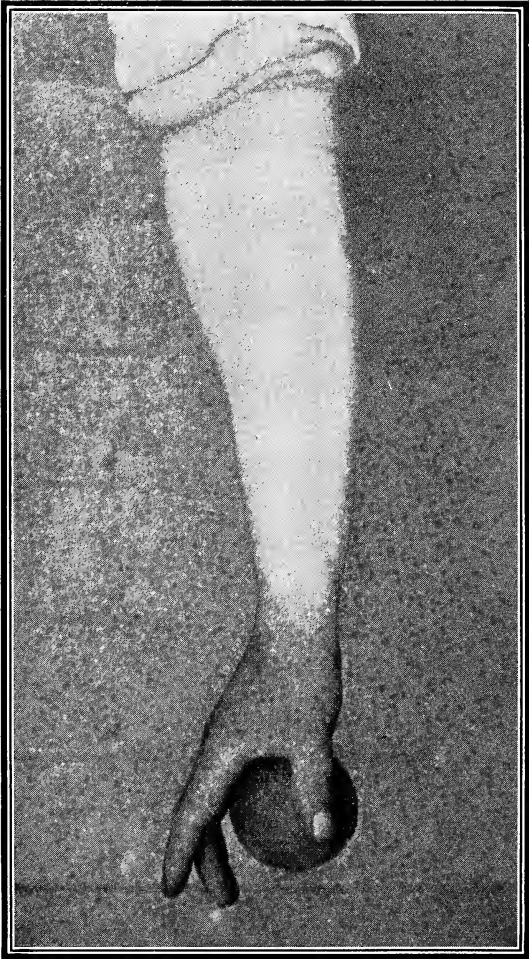
The side breaks are determined by the manner in which the ball leaves the pitcher's hand. If



AS THE SPIT BALL LEAVES THE HAND—THUMB LAST.

the hand is turned with the arm facing down and to one side the break at the plate will be different than if the ball left the hand with the palm not turned over so far. There are a great many angles to deliver the ball from and different arm motions, but they must be studied out.





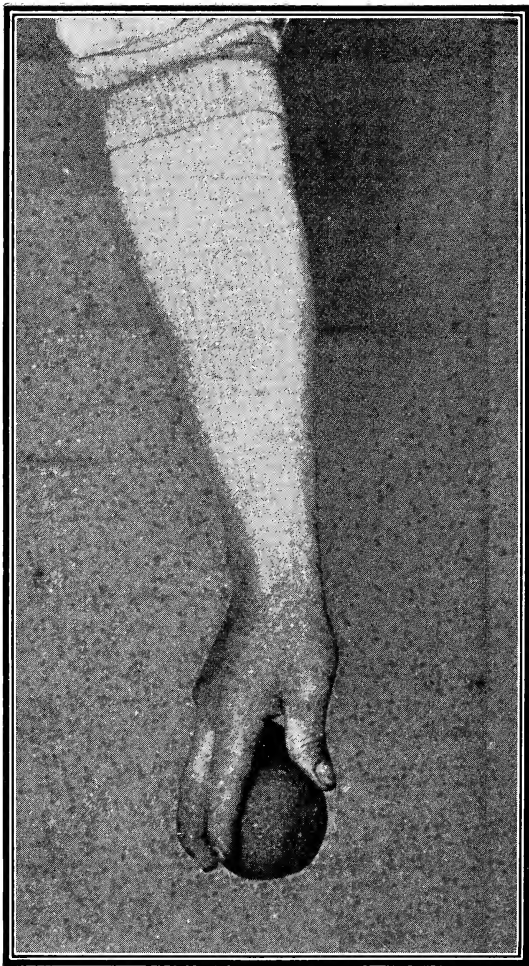
THE DECEPTIVE SLOW STRAIGHT BALL.

HINTS ON PITCHING

Almost every season makes a slight advance in the science of the game from the pitcher's standpoint, and it seems as if the game becomes more and more a proposition for the pitcher, and so too much space cannot be given to that most important of positions on a field, which requires and demands absolute confidence, coolness, cleverness and speed.

The best man is not the one who throws the fastest ball, but the one who has mastered the art of deceiving the batsman.

It is the business of the modern pitcher to study the batter closely and discover his weak points, and make them the object of his attack, so to speak, and not deliver a series of wild, haphazard throws and simply trust to luck and the outfield. A pitcher's object is to deceive the man at the bat, and to induce him to hit at deceptive balls, and that is where the curve, the drop, and the in-shoot come in. To be a good pitcher, a player must have the ability to deliver a great variety of balls, so that he will not be batted out of the box when his throws are gauged.



SENDING IN AN IN-CURVE.

Fielding is another qualification a pitcher should cultivate. The balls that come his way from the bat are, as a rule, very swift liners or difficult grounders. He must think and act quickly, and be ready for any emergency.

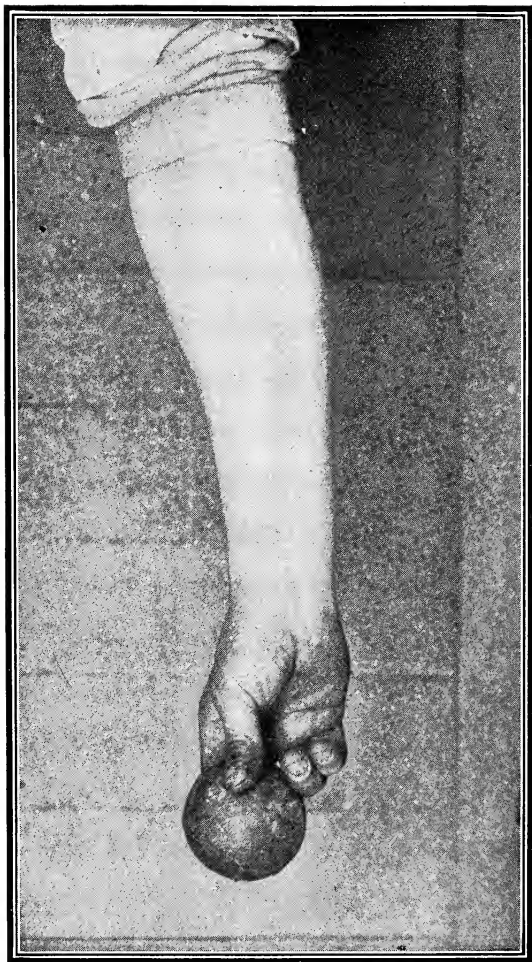
The watching of bases must also be taken into consideration, and the runners held close. More hits will unquestionably be made off the man who does this, but the score card will show fewer runs.

A pitcher should throw the ball with a quick snap, making as few unnecessary movements as possible. Every act should be decisive, and many a base runner has come to grief because there was an alert pitcher in the box.

He should pay a great deal of attention to the catcher, who is in a position to view the entire field, and be on the lookout for signals from him as to where the ball should be sent. Many a useless throw can be saved by this and many a runner may be caught napping.

He should be in a position to cover, in an emergency, any base left vacant, in order to catch a runner between bases.

On all throws from the outfield to the home plate he should back up the catcher, although it may be considered advisable to take the ball himself should the play, in his opinion, call for it.



HOW TO START THE OUT-CURVE.

When the ball is hit to him he should make up his mind in an instant what to do, and do it promptly, but without haste, which sometimes defeats its own end.

Never delay, but if the pitcher fields a ball he should get it to its destination as quickly and as accurately as possible.

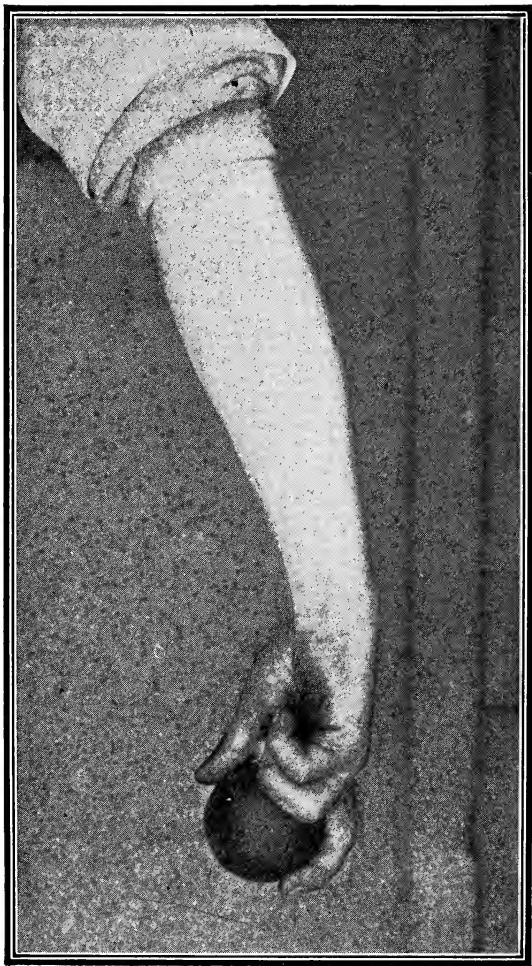
Many a pitcher, with too much confidence, has delayed too long, the baseman to whom he has thrown the ball has fumbled it, and as a result the runner has made the base.

Above all things, the pitcher is not supposed to play an individual game. A team game is what counts in successful baseball, and while it is very gratifying to make a play for the grand stand, it is better for the good of the nine to work together.

If the pitcher finds he is being hit freely he wants to do what fighters would do—steady himself until he has regained his control and form.

Pitching means more than the simple act of sending the ball across the plate. It means science, and careful study, as well as the art of knowing just what kind of a ball to deliver at a critical moment.

Pitchers have been known to throw a ball so close to the man at the bat that it was necessary for him to jump out of the way to save himself from being hit. The object was to get his nerve and make him lose his coolness.



HOLD THE BALL LIKE THIS FOR A DROP CURVE.

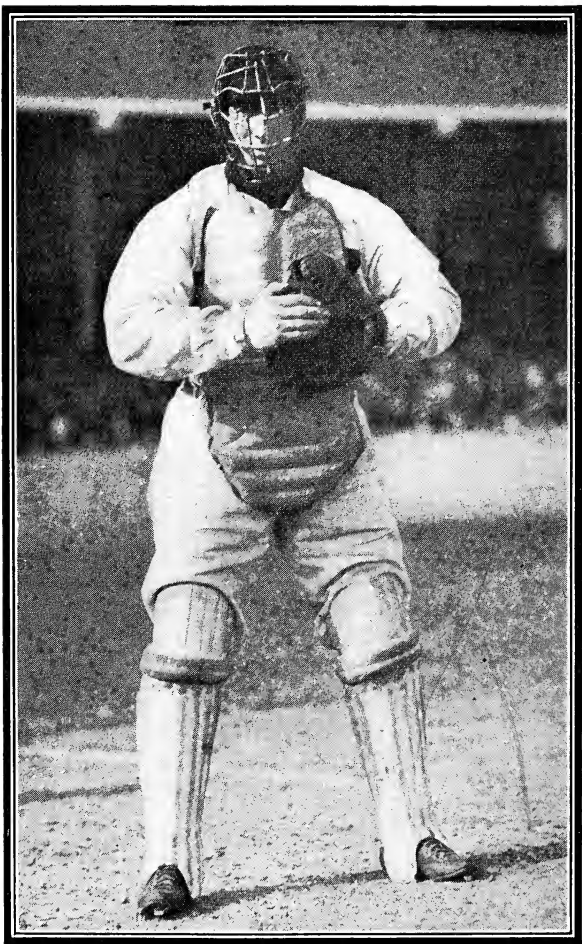
The ideal pitcher is the man who plays the game with his head, who is ready for every emergency, cool, quick, alert, and never caught napping.

Of course, a big man, for obvious reasons, makes a better pitcher than a small man, because he has physique to back him; but that is no reason why a small man shouldn't make a good pitcher.

It requires incessant practice to master the art, but it is well worth the trouble.

The illustrations shown here regarding the delivery of the ball should be carefully studied and conscientiously practiced, and success will surely follow. Only practice and experience will teach the novice.





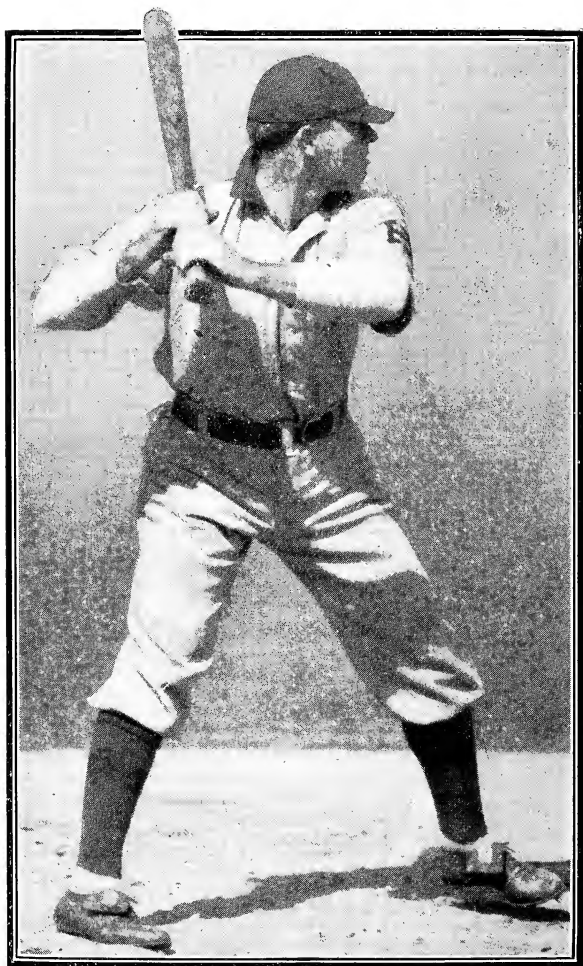
ROGER BRESNAHAN.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BAT.

With pitchers studying out new and puzzling curves, throwing first fast and then slow, with drops, in-shoots, out-shoots, and rising balls, the position of catcher becomes trebly important, and his work increased accordingly. He must have a quick eye, strong hands, and good nerve, for all three are necessary to good play in that particular position.

Even in the most favorable light, the position is not an easy one, and it is always in the danger zone.

Many a good catcher has pulled his team out of a hole at a critical moment, and has helped the pitcher to steady himself. The catcher is the man who is practically in control of the field, because his position faces every player, and, consequently, not a move should escape him. By a system of signals he can notify the pitcher of every move made by the base runner, and when and where to throw a ball to catch a man napping. A long reach is almost indispensable for a catcher, for by its means he will be the better enabled to handle wild pitches which come his way.



CATCHER GIBSON, PITTSBURG NATIONALS.

A catcher who can hold the balls, no matter how fast or erratic they come, is bound to inspire a pitcher with confidence, to say nothing of the good effect his work will have upon the rest of the team.

A catcher with weight is bound to have a great advantage over a lighter man, because with nerve and pounds he will be better enabled to block a base runner who is willing to take all kinds of chances. He is bound to have nerve, anyhow, if he expects to be successful behind the bat, because it is a great strain to be compelled to face the rapid-fire work of a good pitcher, watch the field, look after fouls, and protect the home plate.

The catcher should never weaken in his work. If he is up against a fast, strong pitcher, he must take the balls as they come, and not be afraid of them.

For this the best thing is practice, and keep at it. His hands should never be allowed to grow soft. The good catcher will let nothing go past him; he must be able to throw accurately, and he must have a brain that acts quickly. He must watch the bases closely and head off a runner.

Many a game has been lost by the wild throw of a catcher who wasn't well up in the game; and there is no position on the team that calls for harder work.



CLARK GRIFFITH, CINCINNATI CLUB,

He must be thoroughly familiar with signals, and be able to use them in such a manner that they will not be learned by any of the opposing players.

There is style in catching, just as there is style in anything else. There is a way to stand and a place to stand, as well as a way to throw.

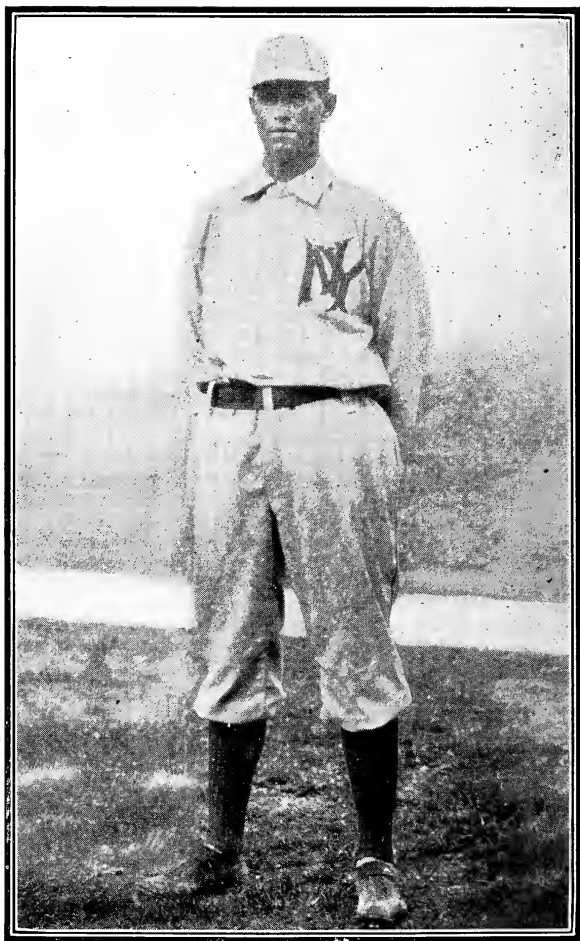
In standing, the body should be bent well forward from the hips, with the knees straight, or almost so. The object is to assume such a position that the ball can be readily handled at any point from the ground up.

Don't crouch, but assume an easy position.

Don't make any more work than is necessary, as energy is a good thing to take care of.

Keep your feet fairly close together—never more than 12 inches apart—and always be prepared for a quick throw. Bear in mind that the catcher must be prepared for every kind of an emergency, and he must be in form to make a long throw, stop a low ball, a high ball, or get to a foul at an instant's notice.

The catcher and the pitcher should thoroughly understand each other, and after the signal the hands should be held in such a position that the batter will not have any reason to suspect which kind of a ball is coming at the next throw; so never give any of the opposing team any advantage in that direction.



HAL CHASE, NEW YORK AMERICANS.

The position of the catcher can always be changed when the pitcher is ready to deliver the ball, and he can then prepare himself to hold it.

Too much importance cannot be placed upon throwing accurately and promptly to the bases, and here again is where practice will make the good player. One of the best catchers in the business has this to say:

"When about to catch a ball which is to be immediately thrown, be in a position to receive the ball on the right side; take one short step with the left foot, and in throwing, send the ball straight from the shoulder without drawing the arm too far back."

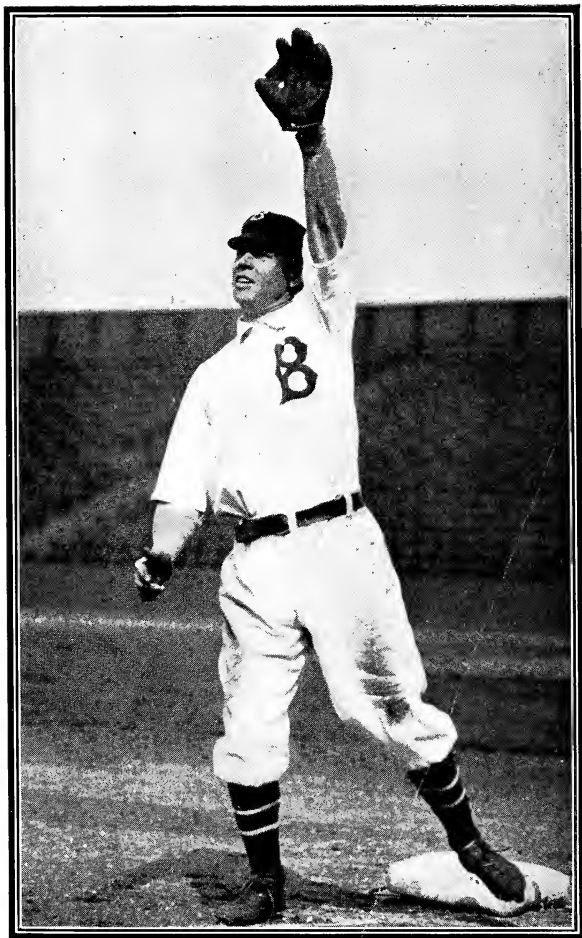
There isn't a great lot of speed in a ball of that character, but there is less time spent in starting it on the way, and that more than equalizes matters.

In making long throws the ball should be sent overhand, but in throwing to first and third bases the snap throw will be found to be best.

Don't catch with a stiff arm, as it is liable to injure the hands. Relax the muscles and let the hands give with the ball. Don't meet it with a jolt and increase the strain.

The good catcher will be careful to keep his hands in good condition, and take no chances of having them crippled.

Now a word as to foul flies.



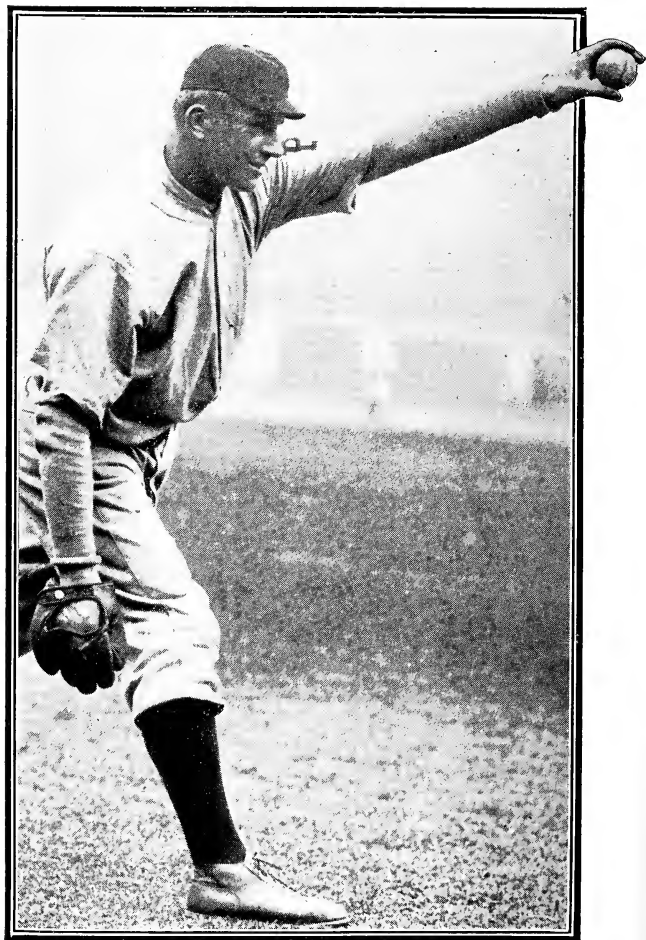
EDDIE LENNOX, BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

It looks easy from the outfield or grand stand for a catcher to get under a foul, but it takes a quick, alert player to handle them successfully. They are usually hit behind him, and it is sometimes very confusing to have to turn around too quickly. But here is where practice comes in again, and it doesn't do any harm to practice on fouls.

There have been many arguments as to where a catcher should stand when guarding the home plate, and there is a considerable difference of opinion on this point. Some stand a couple of feet back of the line and near the plate, contending that this makes it impossible for the runner to slide around them. But the majority seem to concede that the proper position is in front of the plate and about two feet toward third base.

Courage is most essential in a catcher's makeup, and he must be quick to think and quick to act.





PITCHER COVALESKI, PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

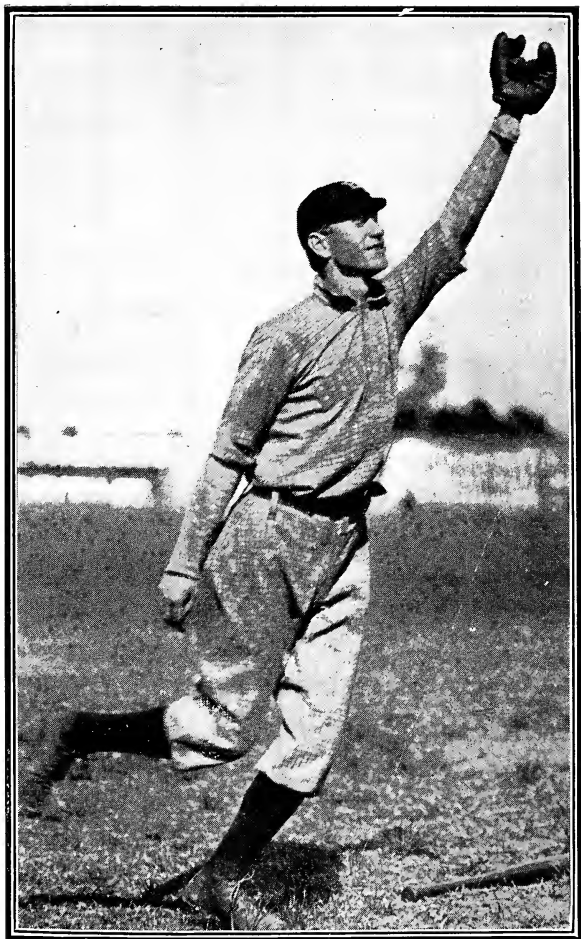
PLAYING FIRST BASE.

There was a time, years ago, when the position of first baseman was not nearly so important as it is to-day, and so the man who defends that bag must be a particularly alert player. This may be more readily understood when the fact is stated that a large percentage of the balls thrown go to this point. With more than one man on bases his place is liable to be a critical one.

It is considered good policy to cut off a player at third instead of the man who has just been at the bat, and who is trying to reach first, but the play should be made quickly. There are plenty of opportunities to make a double play, but many times they end in disaster, and allow the man on second base to get to third. So remember the old rule—that one out is better than none out.

Watch the man at the bat.

When the bases are vacant play well into the field, in order to get hits that would otherwise be safe, and depend upon the pitcher to cover the base. In the event of fielding the ball at a short



JOHN HUMMEL, BROOKLYN NATIONALS,

distance from the base, if the pitcher is covering it don't make the mistake of a swift overhand throw, which is liable to be muffed.

In case the base is occupied, watch the batter closely, and if he bunts the ball toward first, run in and get it and throw it to second, on the chance that it may be returned promptly enough to head off the man who is trying to make first.

Too much importance cannot be attached to this play, which has been adopted by all good first basemen.

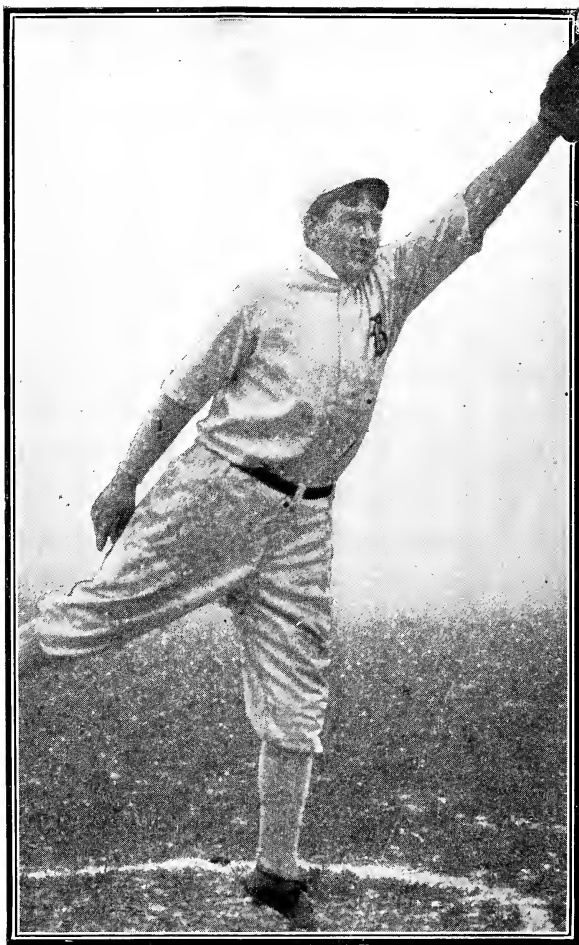
But don't hurry.

Take your time, and make your throw accurate, and then get to your base, where you will be ready to receive the return throw.

But before you throw, be sure that you will head the runner off. Make a sure-thing play of it, and if there should be any doubt about it, bear in mind that you can at least put out the batter.

One of the most essential qualifications of a man playing first is his ability to successfully handle low balls, and a good clean pick up has retired many a runner at this point.

A long reach is a good thing for any ball player to have, no matter in what position he plays, and its advantages in handling wild throws is self-evident. It is sometimes a difficult matter for a fielder to gauge a long throw, and the best position is to stand with both feet in front of the



AL BRIDWELL, NEW YORK NATIONALS.

base, so that the position may be readily changed from one side to the other, according as the ball may come.

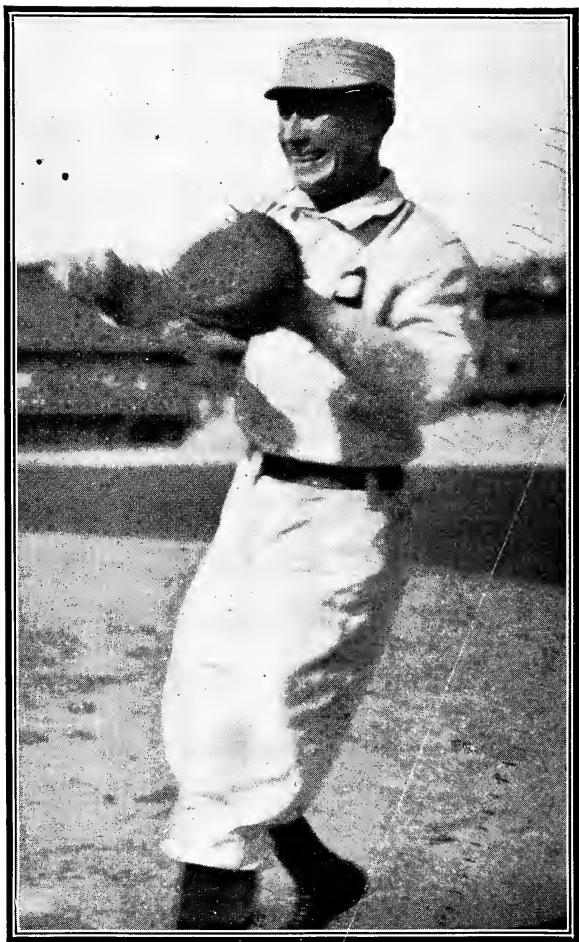
Foul flies come within the province of the first baseman, and in order to handle them he must be a speedy sprinter and always on the alert.

And, finally, go after the ball—never wait for it to come to you.

Above all, don't stand behind your base when you expect to be in the play, because there is a good chance that the ball will reach you at the same time the runner arrives at the base, and he will be safe.

Go forward to meet the ball, if possible, and be where you can command control of the bag.





HUGH JENNINGS, MANAGER DETROITS.

ON SECOND BASE.

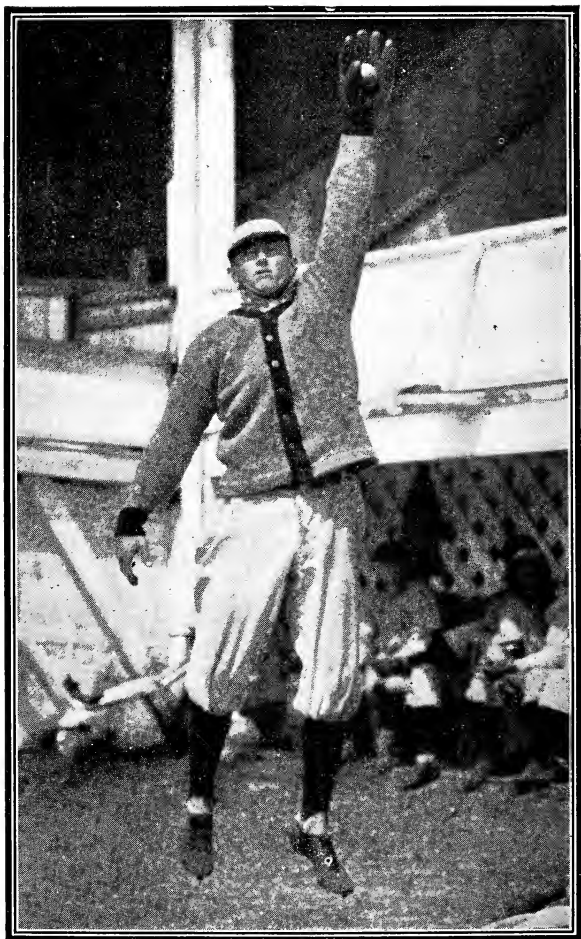
It requires a cool head for second base, as well as a thorough familiarity with the signals, and many a man holding down second has brought disaster to his side by going up in the air at a critical moment.

Assuming that the first and third bases are occupied, and that the man on first is trying to steal to second, the man on second will give the signal to the catcher for a long throw, while the short stop will back him up.

Then, if the man on third attempts to score, a wide-awake second baseman will return the ball to the home plate and cut him off.

Then, assuming that the man on third does not try to score, the second baseman will allow the ball to go to the short stop, who has temporarily covered the base, and put out the runner from first to second.

This is more or less of a trick play, when made under these circumstances, in order to induce the runner on third base to attempt to score.



TY COBB, DETROIT AMERICANS.

This play has caused more criticism among the experts than any other on the diamond, but it is given here in the way it is played by those second basemen who rank as stars.

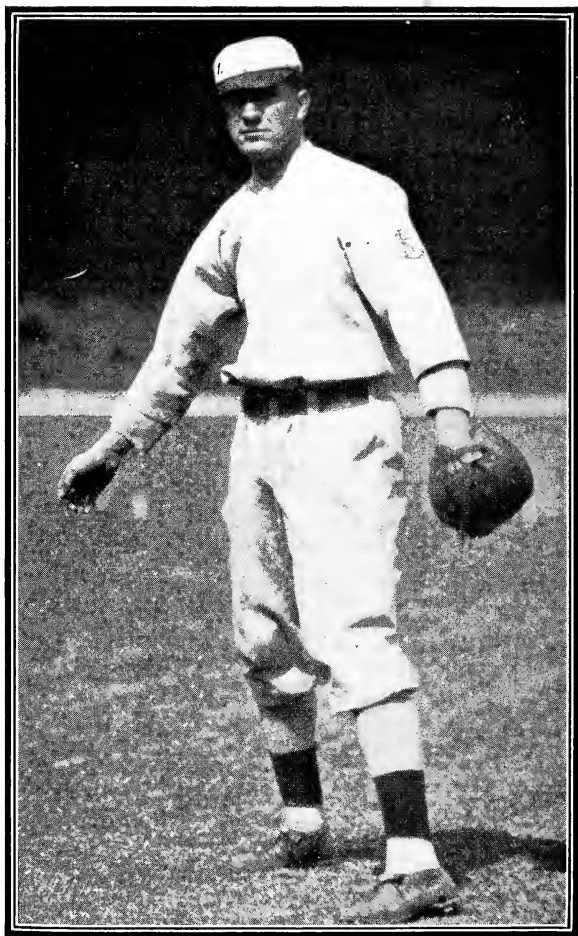
Quick judgment is absolutely necessary to this position, for with a runner on first, and the ball hit out to near him, a man hasn't got a great while to think what to do. Here is his chance for a double play, which he ought readily to make, if he keeps his head. But this, of course, with the understanding that no one, or perhaps one man, is out.

The proper place to stand is just inside of the line, two or three feet from the base, unless, of course, the runner happens to be a diver or a slider, when it is advisable to play behind the line.

The object of playing inside the line is to be nearer the ball on a short throw from the catcher, and gathering in a grounder quickly.

A great many flies come to the second baseman's territory, and many of them are extremely difficult to handle. He may have to go to center or right field, or he may have to run in almost to the pitcher. In cases of this kind there is always the chance of two men, both after the same ball, colliding. To avoid this, if he is reasonably sure of getting the fly, he should shout:

"I'll take it!"



FIRST BASEMAN KONETCHY, ST LOUIS NATIONALS.

No reply is necessary to this, as the other player assumes that everything is all right.

And then, on the other hand, unless this is done, both players may stop running for the ball, each one assuming that the other will take it, and both will miss it.

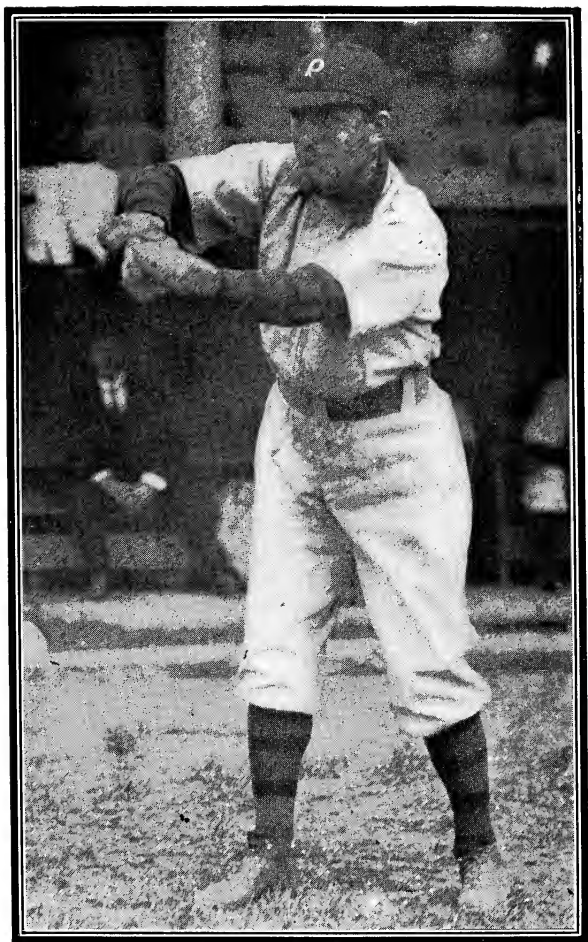
Many an easy fly has proved a safe hit because of a misunderstanding between players in the field.

A little practice and experience will soon prove to a player whether he can get the ball or not, and if his colleague has the better chance, he should allow him by all means to take the ball.

Don't try for a grand stand play at the expense of the game.

Don't call out that you will take the ball unless it is almost a certainty that you can take it.





CAPT. FRED CLARK, PITTSBURG TEAM.

THE THIRD BASEMAN.

The third baseman is right in line with some of the hardest hits, which it takes no little amount of nerve and courage to face.

Besides this, he occupies what is considered by many experts one of the most difficult positions on the diamond.

When a runner is on third base, the temptation to steal home is very great, and here is where the third baseman's alertness comes into play. With one run needed to win, or tie the score, his position is indeed a trying one, and it frequently happens that the game is in his hands.

A good man on third can make the position a comparatively easy one, just the same as a good man anywhere can do any kind of work with less exertion than one who may be less capable.

The good man on third will study the peculiarities of the men at the bat, and become just as familiar with them as the pitcher. He will pick



DICK MORRIS, A CHAMPION PITCHER.

out the bunters, and try, as far as is possible, to anticipate the play. The toughest proposition he has to face is the expert with the willow, who is not only a scientific batter, but a sprinter of ability.

He must make up his mind that the batter is just as clever as he is, and will try and deceive him, if possible.

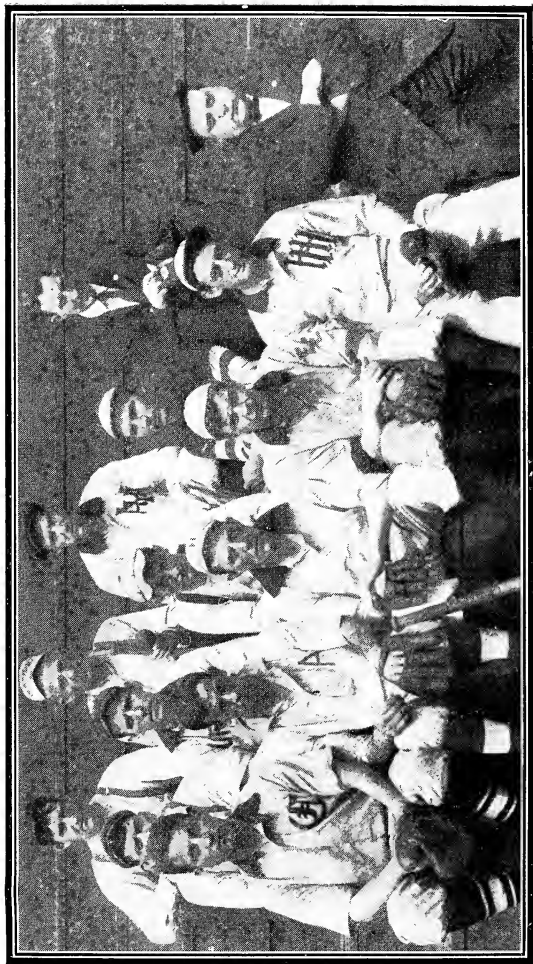
Such a batter will do all in his power to induce the baseman to play in close by pretending to bunt, and will then make a safe hit.

So the man on third who expects to be really good in the position must know to a certain extent about what is going to happen—in advance.

He should field all of the easy, slow hits, instead of the short stop, with whom he must have a complete understanding. And as in every other position on a nine, team work counts for a great deal in the long run. But he shouldn't conflict with the short stop by endeavoring to reach a ball that ought to be fielded by the latter.

He should also watch the bases, and when he throws the ball, throw it to the right place at the right time.

If it should so happen, as it frequently does, that a runner is on first base, and a hit is made to third, he should throw the ball to second, from whence it will go to first, with two out as the result. But



A HUSTLING AGGREGATION OF BASEBALL PLAYERS OF PITTSBURG, PA.

if there is no chance for a double play, he should give the throw to second the preference, by all means.

There are many intricacies in this position which will soon be mastered by an earnest, intelligent, ambitious player, if he will study them.





FERDON BASEBALL TEAM OF OAKLAND, CAL.

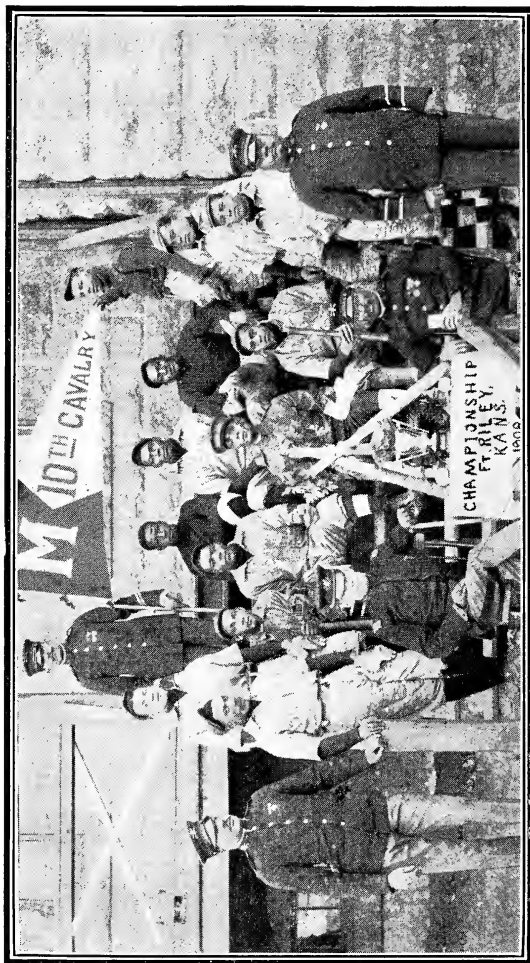
SHORT STOP.

This means an exceedingly active man, good at a sprint, quick to get in action, and just as quick to stop; a good and accurate thrower, and the more ability he has to throw a ball the better will he be able to support a very trying position.

He is also an emergency second and third baseman, and must be always ready to get to either one very quickly when he is wanted.

The short stop covers a territory in which it is very easy for an experienced batter to send the ball, and he must, perforce, keep all his wits about him. It frequently happens that he will have to field the ball on a run. He must then make a dead stop and send it to first without delay.

The position of short stop offers many opportunities for individual star plays, and the work of a good man will have no little effect upon the score card.



STURDY COLORED BASEBALL TOSSERS OF TROOP M, FORT RILEY, KAN.

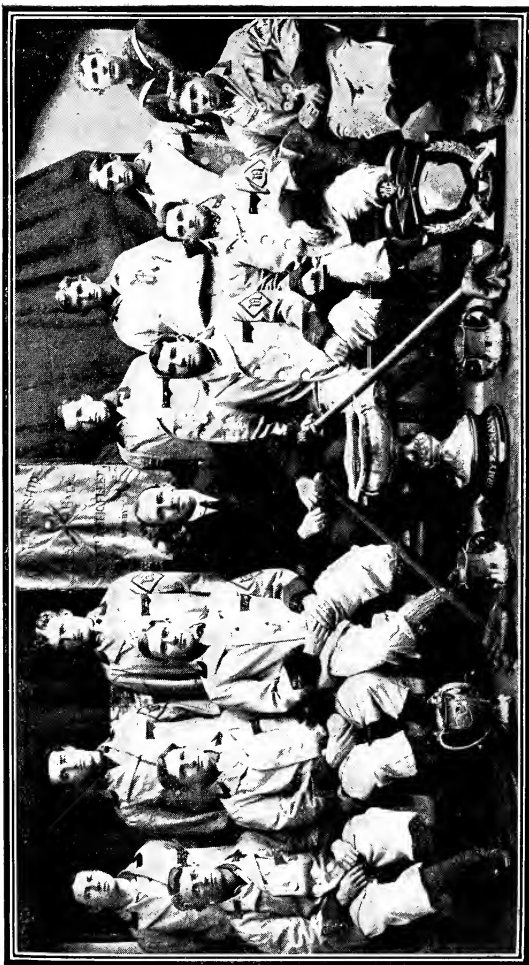
And here, again, a word of caution, which seems to be particularly appropriate. Don't throw the ball until you are sure you are going to get it to the hands of the man who is waiting to receive it, and don't be over anxious. Wild throws and fumbles are inexcusable errors, which should never be made.

Better not throw the ball at all, than throw it wild, and give the runner a chance to make another base, or perhaps score.

The duty of a short stop includes that of taking part in the play when a runner is caught between the bases, and he assists the baseman in running the player down. Don't make too many throws in play. Start off at full speed, and get the runner in action, and then make the throw to the fielder who is in front of the man. A few throws will generally do the trick, and a lot of surplus energy will be saved.

The short stop should thoroughly familiarize himself with the system of signals of the team, especially those which are used between the catcher and the first and second basemen, so that he will be informed of approaching plays, and be able to back them up promptly and effectively.

He is supposed to be an all-around man, and he is; and his business is to help the other players on the team whenever and wherever it is possible to do so.



BASEBALL TEAM OF THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP NEBRASKA.

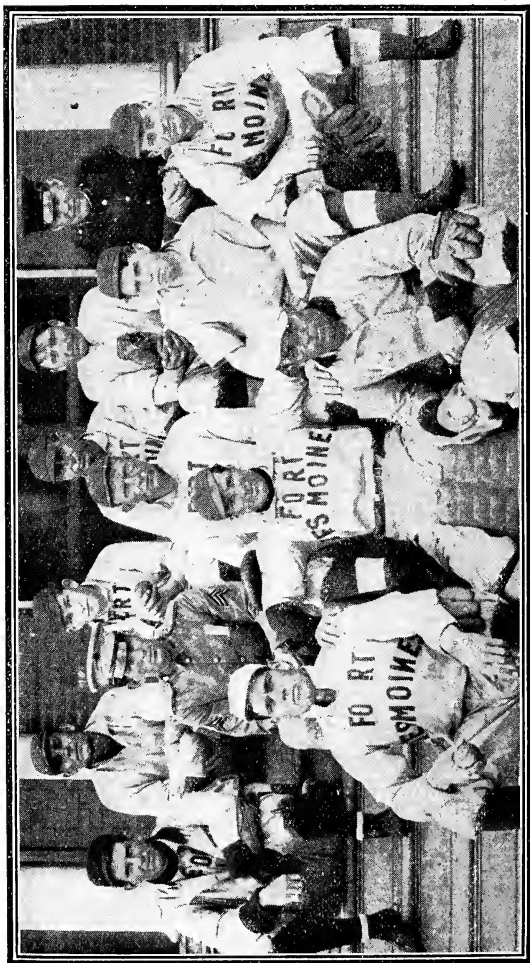
AT THE BAT.

In many games the batting tells the story, and while a player may be a star in almost any position on the nine, yet he is liable to be weak when at the bat.

The way to learn how to handle the bat is to go up against a good pitcher and try and hit him. Practice is everything, but in batting there is a great deal more to be learned than would seem at first glance. The veriest tyro can take a ball and a bat and knock flies and grounders, and he can become so proficient that he will be able to send the sphere a long distance. But put him up against a good pitcher, and he will fan the air for a few minutes and then go and take a seat on the bench and give somebody else a chance.

So to all baseball players this advice is given: Learn how to bat pitched balls, and train the eye to follow the ball and gauge it accurately.

There are very few young men who, if they hit a ball fairly, cannot send it a great distance; they have muscle enough for that, so that it isn't a ques-



A HUSTLING BASEBALL CLUB, OF FORT DES MOINES, IOWA.

tion of strength alone; but the thing is to hit it, and the science of it all is to put it in a good safe spot, whether it is in the infield or the outfield.

And now assume that the game has begun, and you are at the bat. Don't be in a hurry; there is plenty of time. Watch the pitcher, and when he delivers the ball shift your eyes to it.

Stand firm, with the legs not too far apart, and within easy reaching distance of the plate.

Be confident.

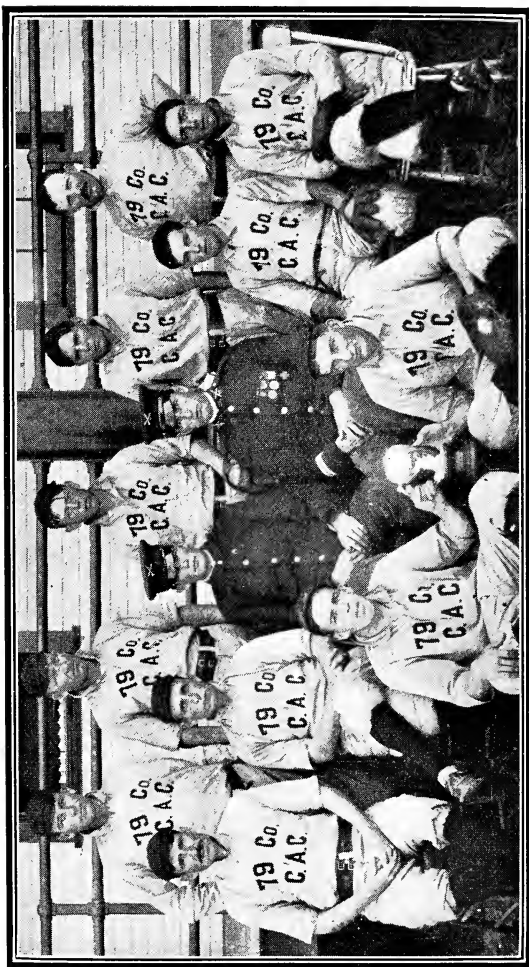
Don't let the pitcher get your nerve.

When the pitcher is about to deliver the ball be prepared to meet it, and try and make up your mind whether it is a fast ball or a slow ball.

Study his delivery, and try to discover what he is going to do next.

Rather let a ball go and have a strike, than miss it, because nothing is so discouraging as to hit at a ball and miss it. The weight should be on the forward foot, and once the ball has been started don't attempt to change your position, and don't make a wild swing or reach for it.

A trained eye and close calculation will do more for the man at the bat than the muscles of Sandow; and be careful not to take a long step on the spur of the moment in going after what seems an easy ball. Keep all the advantage of height in order to bat a moderately high ball.



CHAMPION BASEBALL TEAM OF FORT CASWELL, N. C.

The secret of a long hit is not muscle ; it's knack. It lies in the hitting of the ball at precisely the proper moment, with a sharp, quick stroke, and adding to it the impetus given by the shoulders.

It isn't necessary to swing hard, either ; in fact, in many cases, it is a fatal error, and it robs the batter of his judgment of distance and accuracy.

Don't look for a home run. The base hit is what pulls the batting average up.

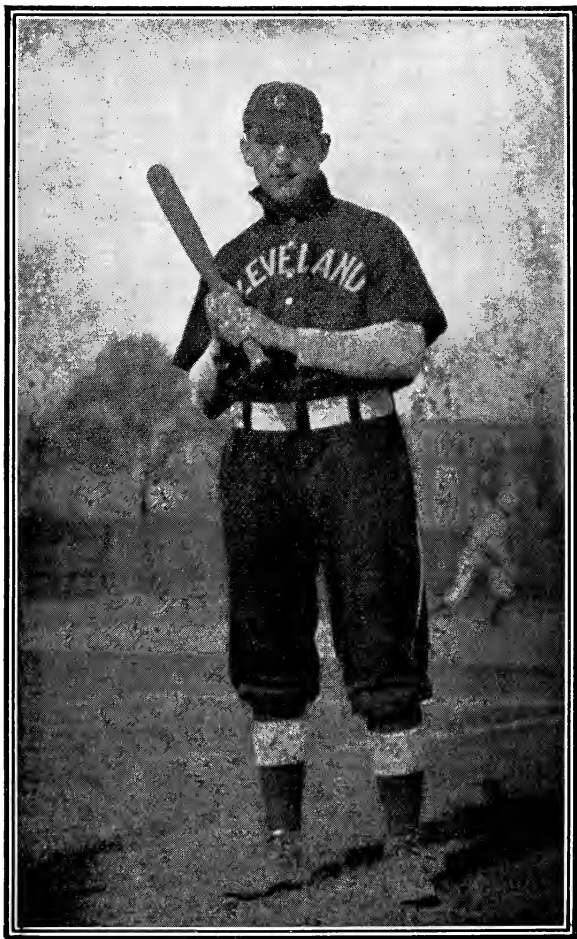
Study the field, and master the ability to send the ball into a certain territory, rather than to try and send it a great distance ; and don't forget that flies are fatal to the batter in many instances.

It is conceded that the bat should hit the ball not more than six inches from the end.

The weight of the bat doesn't make a very great difference—that is at the option of the player.

It is a hard matter to define just how the bat should be held, because many good players have their own opinion on this subject ; but you will not be very far out of the way if you keep the hands slightly apart, and in a position that the bat may be readily and easily handled.

One of the most important things to learn is scientific hitting. For this the hands should be much further apart, and the player should lean forward and wait for a low ball, which is the best for this purpose. The trouble with a high



NAPOLEON LAJOIE OF BATTING FAME.

ball is that the batter is liable to pop up an easy fly, which can be easily caught by the infield.

The ability to place a ball in any certain territory—it should be called an art—cannot be overestimated, and too much attention cannot be given to it.

This particular chapter is one of the most important in this book, because it applies to all players, no matter what their positions on the nine may be. Every man has to bat, while only two or three have to pitch, or occupy certain positions on the field.

And, above all, be confident.

Don't be afraid of being hit with the ball. Remember you are about to engage in a contest in which you will have nine men against you, and you have every chance of winning, notwithstanding the apparently unequal odds.

For the batter, confidence is half the game; and he shouldn't fear a pitched ball; the fact of being hit by a ball shouldn't get a man's nerve. It's all in the game, and if a player is enthusiastic over the great national game he will be willing to take the few hard knocks that go with it.

If your eyes are at all bad, don't play ball, for you will never succeed. Every ball player needs two good eyes, and he must use them all the time, and more especially when he is at the bat.

Nothing will so rattle a man as a wild pitcher, especially one who delivers a speedy ball, and many pitchers throw wild occasionally in order to make a batter nervous. But wait until the ball comes that you want. Make up your mind that you want to hit the ball if the opportunity offers, and don't hope and expect to be sent to your base on balls. Don't play a mechanic's game, but play for the love of the sport.

The player who stands in the correct position at the plate will not often be hit, because he will be able to dodge and side step readily.

When a player is at the bat, the only thing he has to consider is the ball, as it comes from the pitcher, and he shouldn't shrink back every time a fast ball comes near him. The man who cannot face a speedy ball shouldn't attempt to play the game seriously.

Brains are just as necessary in playing ball as they are in business, and a man must think, and use them.

Study the game, and bear in mind that a good man at the bat is a good man on any nine.

THE OUTFIELDERS.

The player who is a good outfielder is a valuable and important addition to any team. His motto should be, "Don't wait, but get there."

There are two essential qualifications, and they must be well developed—a strong arm and the ability to sprint.

Of course, it is understood that a fielder must possess other good points, but these come first, and without them he might as well try some other position, for he will never make a success in the field.

Practice and good judgment will tell the story, for a man never knows what he can do until he tries.

It isn't everyone who can get under a fly and hold it, or who can field a bounding grounder and throw it accurately and swiftly to the proper base.

The fielder must think quick and act quick. He must take the sun and the wind into consideration, as well as the nature of the ground upon which he is working. A slight inequality will often divert the course of a grounder that would

otherwise come his way, and he must allow for that.

He should know, the instant the ball is hit by the batter, just about where it will go, and he should not confine himself to too small a territory.

Fielding alone will not win a game, but if successfully done its influence will be shown on the score of the opposing team.

Don't hold the ball, but throw it at once to the proper place, and be accurate about it, too, for a wild throw from the outfield is usually disastrous, and gives the runner a chance to advance.

It is a good rule for the center fielder, as well as the left fielder, to throw to second base, if there is a man on first, and to throw to third if there is a man on second.

With the right fielder it is different, but it is too long a throw to third from where he would probably field the ball, and with a man on first his play would be to send the ball to second; and with no men on bases, to throw it to first.

Another point for fielders is that the fielders should not interfere with each other. Go for the ball if you have any kind of a chance to get it, and if you are reasonably sure you can handle it, announce the fact as you are running. If not, it is just as well to call to any of the other fielders who may be going for it, "You take it!"

This not only prevents confusion, but prevents the possibility of the ball dropping uncaught between two players, which has been known to occur.

A good fielder will know as soon as a ball is hit just about where it will go, especially if it is a long fly; and if he is a good man, and he judges the fly will go over him, he will not keep backing and stumbling, but he will instantly gauge it, and, turning his back on it, will run to the place where he expects it will land. Here is where speed comes in, for the sooner he reaches the desired point the more time he will have to get directly under it in its drop.

But such work as this can come only from long practice. It is worth the while in the end, and it will more than repay the ambitious ball player. Of course, it is easier to run in for a ball than out for it, but batters do not hit a ball to be caught, and the conscientious fielder will find that there is plenty of work cut out for him.

In fielding a grounder, don't wait until it comes to you, but go after it, and get it, if possible, on a short bound.

Always back up the play of another fielder. No man is infallible, and he is liable to miss a ball; but with two men the chances of missing are minimized, and besides, it will serve to make the runners stick to their bases a little closer.

Another thing: a man who is backed up will have more confidence in his work.

Good support is invaluable in every part of the game of baseball.

Help each other, and remember, again, that good team work will tell in the long run.



CONCERNING BASE RUNNING

Every man who has a pair of legs, and who knows how to use them, is not a good base runner. Base running has come to be an art, and it is only second in importance to batting. Assuming that a man can bat out a good safe ball; but allows himself to be caught at first, second, or third, he isn't as good on the team as the one who by dint of hard work manages to land a base hit and then, either by trickery or speed, or cleverness, or all combined, manages to score.

Excellence in base running has come to be recognized, and the true lover of the game will always be at work trying to deceive the fielders as well as the battery. But one thing is certain, and that is that it calls for a combination of all the qualities that go toward making a successful ball player. The man who is a sprinter, and who is daring, and has courage, a cool head, and clear judgment, will need it all when he is running bases. Of course, on a long safe hit, any heavy-footed pedestrian can amble from first to second,

or from second to third, and eventually make his way home and score; but that isn't baseball, any more than owning a couple of bats makes a man a crack batter.

To be able to get away quickly is of very great value, as seconds count in running bases. There are 90 feet from base to base, and there is plenty of time to put a man out.

A runner is supposed to depend a lot on the advice of the coach, but he must also use his own brains.

The man he has to deceive is the catcher, who is watching him all the time, and he has got to beat the ball nine times out of ten. Here is where the speed comes in.

The best advice a coach can give is often wasted on a runner who is not quick enough to act on it.

Get away—when you do get away—in a hurry, and keep going.

A coach is supposed to be a good, alert man, but he is not perfect, any more than any other man is, and it often happens that a base runner will lose his chance while waiting for the cue to get off.

He who hesitates is lost applies especially to a man running the bases; and here is where good judgment comes in.

The runner should not announce his intentions by his actions, but he should always try to get the catcher off his guard.

The man who invariably keeps well off from his base, and who is kept running and sliding back to it by the alertness of the pitcher, will eventually be worn out by his exertions, and when the time does come to run will have lost his ability to sprint.

Don't go through any unnecessary gymnastics, but make every move count. A runner who is not well up in the game will often make three or four false starts in the hope of inducing the catcher to throw to second, but a wary man behind the bat is never deceived by any such antics.

The pitcher is bound to keep his eye on a runner who is on first base, even though his surveillance is not apparent, and he can hold a man fairly close to the bag. But that will not prevent a good runner from stealing to second, which he ought to do as soon as the opportunity presents itself, and leave first open for the man at the bat.

But the base runner must assume that the pitcher and catcher are both working against him as well as the first and second basemen. It is a case of four to one, and to win out he must not only use his feet, but his brains, wits, and good judgment as well.

A man should train for base running just as he should train for anything else, and he should devote a great deal of his time to quick starts and 100-yard sprints at top speed. Very often, while on first, there will be a two-bagger knocked out from the plate, and that means he will have to go over 180 feet at his best pace. Then, in the event of a wild throw, he has ninety feet more to cover to score. If he isn't in good condition, those ninety feet will seem very long, and in the end he may find the catcher waiting for him with the ball.

Volume No. 2 of Fox's Athletic Library contains a series of illustrated breathing exercises, which every player will find of great benefit, and he can do no better than practice them to get and keep his wind in good condition.

In training for baseball, the young athlete is advised not to do any very heavy work that will tend to make him muscle-bound, if he wants to develop speed. The man who can lift 300 pounds can't throw a ball with the same vim and snap as a man whose muscles have been cultivated for speed. It is the same with boxers. Compare the lightning-like Jim Corbett with muscle-bound Tom Sharkey, and the difference will readily be noted.

SLIDING TO BASE.

BY HARRY BAY, CLEVELAND, A. L.

Comparatively few players are able to master base sliding, for obvious reasons. There are two ways of doing it—head first, and feet first. The latter is the more successful, as a rule. In the first place, the spiked shoes that he wears are liable to injure the legs of the man on the base, and the latter well knows it, and he will be a little more careful than if the runner came on head first.

There is no question but that the sliding runner will often save his base, especially if he is able to throw his body one side, in order to escape the baseman.

But a runner should not adopt and adhere to any particular style. He must vary it according to the exigencies of the case. He must study out the possibilities. When he starts he should have but one object in view, and that is to gain the base he is heading for.

Don't watch the ball, and pay no attention to anything but the base. Don't turn your head to look either sideways or behind, as it is bound to result in loss of speed; and he shouldn't slide unless his pants are properly padded.

One point suggests itself here in regard to base stealing, and it is this: There are times when it would be folly to try to steal a base, and those are the times when runs are needed to tie a score or win a game. There are times to take chances, and there are times to play cautious, as the player's own discernment and experience will suggest; and team work is to be considered before everything else.

Work for the good of the team at all times.

The ideal base runner is the man who is always on the alert to take instant advantage of the errors of his opponents. When the team is batting good and strong, the runner will not have to take so many chances as when his side at the bat is hitting them weak; and here again comes the question of good judgment.

Never forget that a good start is everything.

Stealing bases is bound to have its effect on the average pitcher, and make him more or less nervous, and it doesn't inspire the fielders with confidence, either.

But it is a difficult—in fact, an impossible—matter to lay out plays in a book, and the man who really wants to learn to play the game right must use his head, and study out many of the problems.

Harry E. Bay.

ON BUNTING.

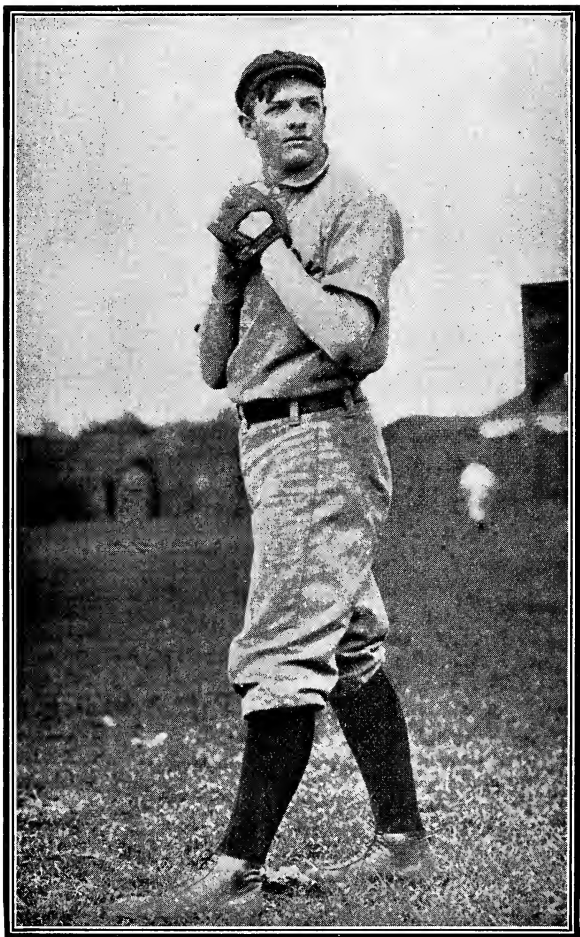
BY WILLIE KEELER, NEW YORK, A. L.

Although this chapter should come under the head of batting, yet it is strong enough and important enough to have a place of its own. It has to-day become a distinct feature, and the man who knows the science of bunting is a valuable acquisition on any team, no matter what his other qualifications may be.

The man who bunts the ball can usually place it in any territory he desires, for the simple reason that he is better able to gauge an easy hit than if he were going to slug.

And it is important that the bunter should know just when to bunt and where to put the ball, in order that it may do the most good.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. H. Keeler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.



CHRISTY MATHEWSON, THE PHENOMENAL PITCHER.

SPECIAL NOTICE

There have been some changes made in the rules since this volume was made up, but the majority of them only affect the games of the major leagues, and are of no importance whatever in an average game.

Rule 32—To this rule is added the paragraph that a ball is unfairly delivered, if, while the bases are occupied, either foot of the pitcher is not in contact with the pitcher's plate.

Rule 33—A new section says that if a pitcher is taken from the game the substitute shall continue to pitch until the batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

Rule 36—Other reasons for a ball not being in play are when it is illegally batted; a balk; interference with the fielder or batsman or when it strikes a base runner or umpire before touching a fielder.

Rule 39—Add to this rule that the batting order must be on the score card.

Rule 50—The words "foul strike" are taken out and the words "illegally batted ball" are substituted.

Rule 54—Add to Section 1 that the batsman is entitled to a base "if a fair ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground."

Rule 55, Section 6—Returning to Bases—If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder in which case no base shall be run unless neces-

sitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no runs shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied. Sec. 7—If the umpire declare the batsman or another base runner out for interference.

Rule 54—Add Entitled to Bases—If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of any umpire on foul ground the ball shall be considered in play and the base runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Rule 56—Strike out Section 20.

Rule 60—This rule has been amended so as to provide for two umpires, to be known as the Umpire-in-Chief and the Field Umpire. The former shall take up a position back of the catcher and shall render all except base decisions, except in the following cases: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to take a possible decision. (2) With more than one base occupied he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught. (3) In case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate. Sec. 4—He alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief of fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

Rule 63—There shall be no appeal from the decision of either umpire, and no decision by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that he is in violation of one of these rules. The captain alone shall have the right to protest against a decision and seek its

reversal on the ground that it is in conflict with a section of these rules.

Rule 64—If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Rule 65—Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Rule 72—Section 1—Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

Section 2.—In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown in the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the same to the spectators.

Section 3.—In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the player's bench, whether the ball rebounds into field or not, the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire, in awarding such bases, shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

Rule 85—In Section 7 the addition is made that an assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding a run-out or any other play of the kind,

even though he complete the play by making the put-out. The following paragraph is added to Section 8 of the same rule: In event of a fielder dropping a fly, but recovering the ball in time to force a batter at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Section 10 of the same rule is interesting because it defines a wild pitch and a passed ball. It says:

A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low, or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base runner, reaches first base, or a base runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base, or a base runner to advance.

RULES.

Rule 1. The Ball Ground.

The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grandstand 90 feet.

Rule 2. To Lay Off the Field.

To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of baseball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

Rule 3. The Catcher's Lines.

With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

Rule 4. The Foul Lines.

From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of said lines.

Rule 5. The Players' Lines.

With F as center and 50 foot radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

Rule 6. The Coacher's Lines.

With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y, and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

Rule 7. The Three-foot Line.

With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2, draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

Rule 8. The Batsman's Lines.

On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

Rule 9. The Pitcher's Plate.

SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate,

which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

Rule 10. The Bases.

SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

Rule 11.

The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

Rule 12.

The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the point specified in Rule 10.

Rule 13.

The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

Rule 14. The Ball.

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. A league ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or, in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand, shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls, and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base, in compliance with a ground rule.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall, upon appeal by the captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of the ball and substitute for it another legal ball as hereinbefore described; and impose a fine of five dollars upon the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall

become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the Secretary of the League and bear his certificate that he has examined, measured and weighed the ball contained therein, and that it is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

Rule 15. The Bat.

The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourths inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end twine may be wound or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Rule 16. Number of Players in a Game.

The players of each club actively engaged in a game at one time shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Rule 17. Positions of the Players.

The players may be stationed at any points of the field their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, must take his position as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position as defined in Rule 3 and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Rule 18. Must Not Mingle with Spectators.

Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Rule 19. Uniforms of Players.

Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games

abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary baseball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to play.

Rule 20. Size and Weight of Gloves.

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and not over 14 inches around the palm.

Rule 21. Players' Benches.

SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team to be seated on the bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section he shall immediately order such player or players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute, the offending players shall be fined \$5 each by the umpire. If the order be not obeyed then within one minute, the offending player or players shall be barred from further participation in the game and shall be obliged forthwith to leave the playing field.

Rule 22. A Regulation Game.

Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

(1) If the side at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

(2) If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Rule 23. Extra-Inning Games.

If the score be a tie at the end of the nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Rule 24. Drawn Games.

A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played, when he terminates play, in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at the bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Rule 25. Called Games.

If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Rule 26. Forfeited Games.

A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game, be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 64, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 9. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited, he shall transmit a written report thereof to the president of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

Rule 27.

No Game.

"No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number

of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Rule 28.**Substitutes.**

SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player, whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

Rule 29. Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Rule 30. Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

Rule 31.**A Fairly Delivered Ball.**

A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman; that passes over any portion of the

home base before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball, the umpire shall call one strike.

Rule 32. An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman, that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knee, or that touches the ground before passing home base unless struck at by the batsman. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball. A ball that hits the ground in front of the plate is not a strike under any circumstances.

Rule 33. Delaying the Game.

SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, he may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to catcher or infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

Rule 34. Balking.

A balk shall be:

SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner, without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without stepping directly toward such base, in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher, while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by pitcher while not in position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher, so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Rule 35. Dead Ball.

A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position, or that before passing or getting beyond the control of the catcher touches any part of the clothing or person of the umpire while he is on foul ground.

Rule 36. Ball Not in Play.

In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, or a fair hit ball, touching a base runner, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Rule 37. Block Balls.

SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

Rule 38. The Batsman's Position.

Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 18) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

Rule 39. The Order of Batting.

The batting order of each team must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game, unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

Rule 40. The First Batsman in an Inning.

After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Rule 41. Players belong on Bench.

When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coaches or substitute base runners.

Rule 42. Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Rule 43. Fielder has Right of Way.

The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would

interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

Rule 44. A Fair Hit.

A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base, or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base or that touches the person of the umpire or a player while on fair ground.

Rule 45. A Foul Hit.

A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base or touches the person of the umpire or a player while on foul ground.

Rule 46. A Foul Tip.

A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

Rule 47. A Bunt Hit.

A bunt hit is a legally batted ball not swung at but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempted bunt results in a foul not legally caught a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Rule 48. Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to whether the point at which it leaves the playing field is on fair or foul territory.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Rule 49.**Strikes.**

A strike is:

SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or,

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

Rule 50.**Foul Strike.**

A "Foul Strike" is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet is upon the ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

Rule 51.**When Batsman Is Out.**

The batsman is out:

SECTION 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before a time "at bat" is recorded, in which case the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out, and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip, as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it

be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he make a foul strike, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base runner, three strikes be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall not advance, as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second, or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Rule 49, Section 5.

Batsman Must Obey Call.

SEC. 10. The moment a batsman's term at bat ends, the umpire shall call for the batsman next in order to leave his seat on the bench and take his position at the bat, and no player of the batting side shall leave his seat on the bench until so called, except to become a coacher or substitute base runner, to take the place of a player on his team's batting list to comply with the umpire's order. The batsman shall be declared out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position in the pitcher's box.

BASE-RUNNING RULES

Rule 52.

Legal Order of Bases.

The Base Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base

until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base runner. However, no base runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner who has not been put out in that inning.

Rule 53. When the Batsman Becomes a Base Runner.

The batsman becomes a base runner:

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly makes no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

Rule 54. Entitled to Bases.

The base runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base runner by reason of "four balls" or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 2. If, while a batsman, a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

SEC. 3. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 4. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 5. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch the umpire or any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base runner.

SEC. 7. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person.

Rule 55. Returning to Bases.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declare any foul not legally caught by a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares a foul strike.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes, but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. In any and all of these cases the base runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

Rule 56. When Base Runners Are Out.

The base runner is out:

SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught, and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base runner when such ball was batted, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was

legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch base runner out with it; but if base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced, to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a base runner who is caught between two bases, he shall be declared out immediately upon passing the preceding base runner.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 17. The base runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he turn in the direction of or attempt to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 18. If, before two hands are out and while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play. If one base runner passes another on the paths, the runner so passing shall be declared out.

SEC. 19. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team-mate or team-mates.

SEC. 20. If he touch home base before a base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner, lose his right to third base.

SEC. 21. If with one or none out and a runner on third base, the batsman interferes with the catcher, the base runner shall be declared out.

Rule 57. When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

The umpire shall declare the batsman or base runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 17 of Rule 56.

Rule 58. Coaching Rules.

The coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base runner, and then only in words of assistance and direction in running bases. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations,

and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coaches, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coaches' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base runners. If there be more than the legal number of coaches or this rule be violated in any respect the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offense, and thereupon the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coaches to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

Rule 59. The Scoring of Runs.

One run shall be scored every time a base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies and is thereby obliged to advance as the result of a fair hit ball not caught on the fly.

UMPIRE AND HIS DUTIES

Rule 60. Power to Enforce Decisions.

The umpire is the representative of the League and as such is authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. He shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in his judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed.

Rule 61.

There shall be no appeal from any decision of the umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or ball,

or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules.

Rule 62. Must Not Question Decisions.

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision.

Rule 63. Clubs Cannot Change Umpire.

The umpire cannot be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Rule 64. Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

In all cases of violation of these rules, by either a player or manager, the penalty for the first offense shall be a fine by the umpire of \$5.00, and, for a second offense, prompt removal of the offender from the game or grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the president of the League may fix.

Rule 65. Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

The umpire shall, within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the president a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause.

Rule 66.

Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the president shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a players' bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

Rule 67.

When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the um-

pire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the president of the League full particulars.

Rule 68. Warning to Captains.

The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

Rule 69. On Ground Rules.

Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether there are any special ground rules, and if there be he shall acquaint himself with them, advise the captain of the visiting team of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided that it does not conflict with any of these rules.

Rule 70. Official Announcements.

The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination.

Rule 71. Suspension of Play.

The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as to cause the spectators on the open field and open stands to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

Rule 72. Call of Time.

In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until

the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position.

Rule 73. Decisions on Balls and Strikes.

The umpire shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range, as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes, provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

Rule 74.

If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points; and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties. If two umpires be assigned to a game, they shall decide between themselves what plays each shall pass on.

Rule 75. Field Rules.

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

Rule 76.

No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game.

Rule 77.

Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared.

If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

Rule 78. General Definitions.

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

Rule 79.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

Rule 80.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

Rule 81.

"An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

Rule 82.

"A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball or on called balls or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

Rule 83.

"Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES

Rule 84.

To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

Rule 85. The Batsman's Record.

SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner.

In all cases where a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 54, Section 2.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base runner is forced out by the play.

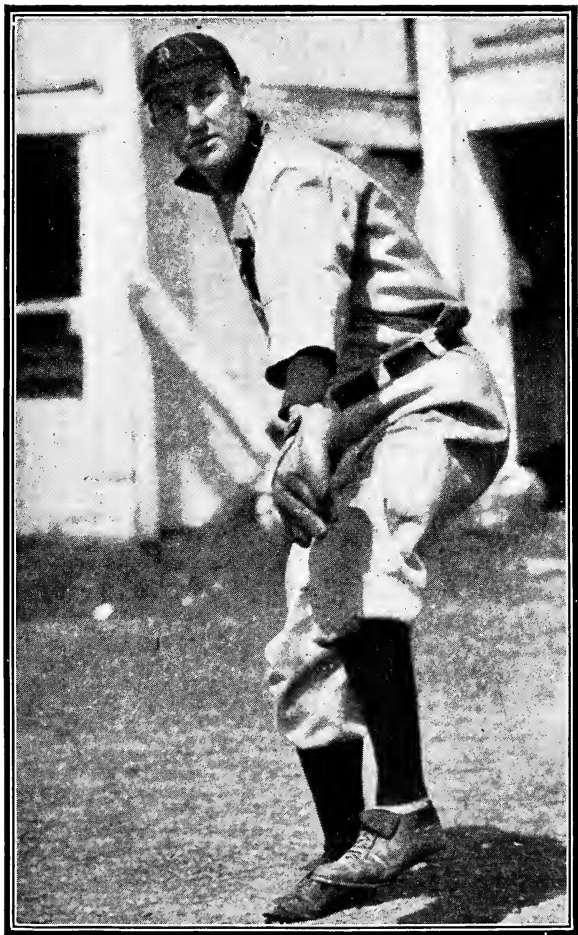
Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. In the fourth column shall be placed the sacrifice hits.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out hits a fly ball that is caught, but results in a run being scored. This rule will produce higher batting averages for the team worker and is framed so that justice may be done to the man who works for his side.



BILL DONOVAN, DETROIT AMERICANS.

who would have made the play but for the action of the base runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run out or any other play of the kind, except the one who completes it.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fail, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a wild pitch, a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, an illegal pitch, a balk and a passed ball, each of which is a battery and not a fielding error, shall not be included in the seventh column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained.

In case a base runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base, he shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there were occasion for it. If such throw be made

to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 1. A stolen base shall be credited to the base runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error.

Rule 86.

The Summary shall contain:

SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each side and the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 8. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher.

SEC. 9. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 10. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged to the pitcher.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball.

SEC. 13. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 14. The time of the game.

SEC. 15. The name of the umpire.

RULES FOR POST-SEASON CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

SEC. 1. The pennant-winning club of the National League and the pennant-winning club of the American League shall meet annually in a series of games for the professional baseball championship of the world.

SEC. 2. The emblem of the professional baseball championship of the world shall be a silver cup of suitable size and appropriate design, jointly contributed by the two leagues.

SEC. 3. The games shall be played under the supervision, control and direction of the National Commission.

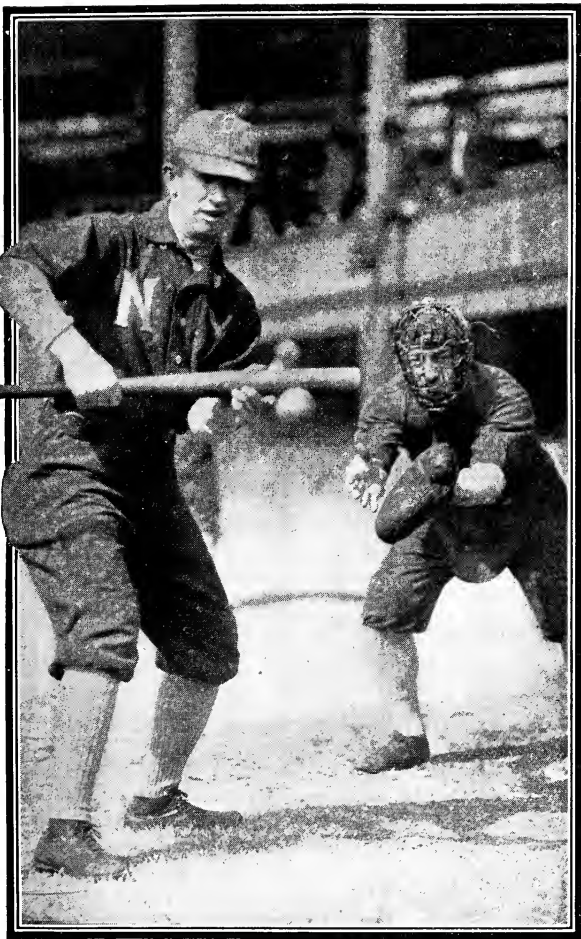
SEC. 4. The event shall take place at the end of the championship season of each year. Seven games shall constitute a complete series.

SEC. 5. The games shall be conducted according to the playing rules as provided for by the National Agreement.

SEC. 6. The National Commission shall promulgate schedule for the event. Three games shall be scheduled in each of the cities of the contesting clubs, unless the commission should otherwise decide. In case it becomes necessary to play the seventh game to decide the event, the commission shall determine the city in which the game is to be played.

SEC. 7. The clubs entitled to contest for the world's honor shall be represented by the Presidents of their respective leagues and clubs. The Secretary of the National Commission will be required to notify all of the players of the contesting teams that they will be held amenable by the commission to all rules governing baseball and will be subject to discipline regardless of contracts.

SEC. 8. The clubs shall continue to play each day according to the authorized schedule until one of them



WILLIE KEELER, NEW YORK AMERICANS.

has won four games, when the contest shall end, and the club winning shall be entitled to hold the emblem of the world's championship during the ensuing baseball season.

SEC. 9. The National Commission shall reserve to itself the right to terminate the series at any time that it deems the interest of baseball demands it, and to declare one of the contesting clubs the winner of the championship regardless of previous performances.

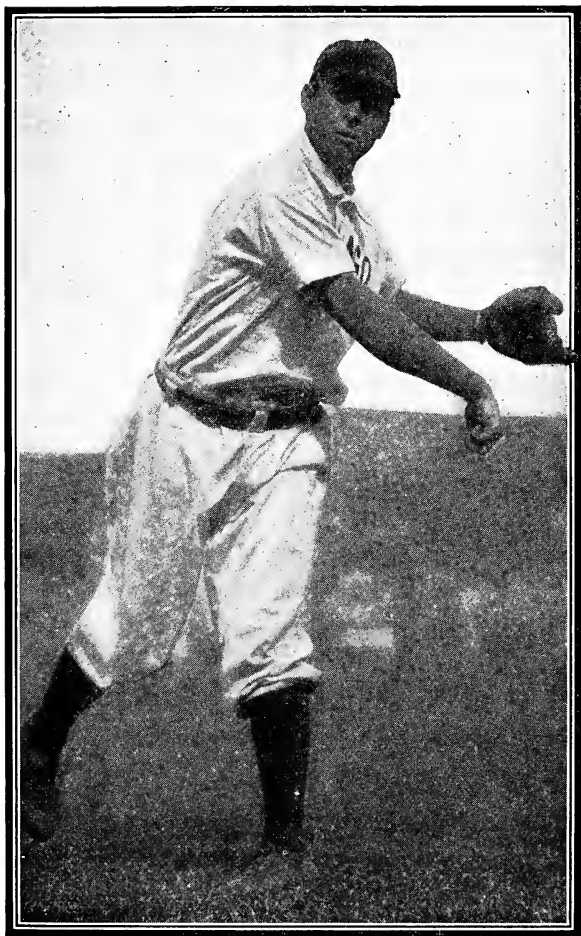
SEC. 10. Each of the clubs participating in the event shall guarantee to the National Commission in such manner as the latter may prescribe, that they will faithfully carry out all of the provisions of these rules and regulations and such others as the commission may hereafter make to govern the games, and that they will not exercise an arbitrary right or privilege of abandoning the series until it has been completed or the championship determined.

SEC. 11. There shall be two umpires who shall be invested with the authority and discretion that the playing rules confer, and they shall observe the same general instructions with reference to maintaining order and discipline upon the ball field during these contests that govern them in the performance of their duties in all other games in their respective leagues.

SEC. 12. The President of the National League and the President of the American League shall each select one umpire from their respective leagues, and the umpires so chosen shall be assigned to duty and be subject to the orders of the Chairman of the National Commission.

SEC. 13. The compensation of the umpires shall be fixed by the National Commission.

SEC. 14. The expenses of the National Commission pertaining to these games, the salaries of the umpires, and other miscellaneous and contingent expenses in connection therewith, shall be paid out of the funds to be received by the commission from these games. Should these funds prove insufficient to this purpose, the balance shall be paid out of the regular funds of the commission, and should there be a surplus in these funds it shall be credited each year to the regular funds of the commission. All other expenses of both clubs.



BROWN, CHICAGO NATIONALS.

such as hotel bills and traveling expenses, balls, advertising, policing of grounds, ticket sellers and takers, incidentals, etc., shall be paid by the club incurring the same. Should any difference arise at any time as to the latter expense, the same shall be submitted to the commission for adjudication and its finding shall be conclusive.

SEC. 15. Each contesting club shall preserve its constitutional rights during games played upon its own grounds with reference to the conduct of its business affairs in connection therewith, but the visiting club shall also be allowed its inherent rights and whatever representation and facilities it may require to properly protect the interests of the club and its players.

SEC. 16. The rates of admission and the conditions governing the same shall be fixed by and be under the control of the National Commission.

SEC. 17. The receipts from the games shall be divided as follows:

1. Ten per cent. of the gross receipts from all games shall be paid to the National Commission.

2. — per cent. of the balance, from the first four games shall form a pool for the players of the two teams, to be divided 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser of the contest.

3. After the 10 per cent. deductions for the commission and the two leagues from all the games and that which forms the players' pool from the first four games, the balance of the gross receipts shall be divided equally between the two clubs.

4. The amount to be paid into the players' pool as provided by this section shall be paid to the commission, and the same shall be distributed to the players through the Secretary of the commission.

SEC. 18. In the event that the schedule for a world's championship series extends beyond the player's contract season, then the salaries of the players who properly belong to the pennant-winning clubs shall continue, at the contract rate, to the end of the series of games scheduled, although only four or more games be played.

SEC. 19. The free list shall be suspended during the

contest except to representatives of the press and club officials of the two leagues.

SEC. 20. The winning team shall receive a pennant and the individual players suitable trophies emblematic of the championship.

SEC. 21. All questions arising out of the playing for the world's championship not provided for herein nor covered by the playing rules shall be dealt with and decided by the National Commission.

SEC. 22. All clubs of both leagues, whether holding the cup or challenging for it, hereby agree absolutely to conform strictly to all the articles of these rules, and in any cases not herein provided for, to conform to the decisions of the National Commission.

SEC. 23. These same rules may apply to all other games played between National and American League clubs upon application being made to the National Commission, except as to the division of the receipts exclusive of the amount to be paid to the National Commission and the two leagues, which shall be mutually agreed upon between the clubs participating in such games, provided, all players shall be paid at their contract prices for all games of this character that they are obliged to play after the expiration of their contracts.

SEC. 24. After the adoption of this agreement by the National and American Leagues copies of the same shall be prepared by the respective leagues and sent to the President of each club, who shall, on or before the 10th of March of each year, mail a copy to each player of his club.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1909.

Clubs.	Pitts.	Chic.	N.Y.	Cin.	Phil.	Bkln.	St.L.	Bos.	Won.	P.C.
Pittsburg.....	...	13	11	15	15	18	18	20	110	.724
Chicago.....	9	...	11	16	16	16	15	21	104	.680
New York.....	11	11	...	13	12	15	16	14	92	.601
Cincinnati.....	7	6	9	...	9	17	12	17	77	.504
Philadelphia.....	7	6	10	12	...	11	16	12	74	.484
Brooklyn.....	4	5	7	5	11	...	12	11	55	.359
St. Louis.....	3	7	5	10	6	10	...	13	54	.355
Boston.....	1	1	8	5	10	11	9	...	45	.294
Games Lost.....	42	49	61	76	79	98	98	108	611

WINNERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Champion Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
1893.....	Boston.....	86	44	.667
1894.....	Baltimore.....	89	39	.695
1895.....	Baltimore.....	87	43	.669
1896.....	Baltimore.....	90	39	.698
1897.....	Boston.....	93	39	.795
1898.....	Boston.....	102	47	.685
1899.....	Brooklyn.....	101	47	.682
1900.....	Brooklyn.....	82	54	.603
1901.....	Pittsburg.....	89	49	.647
1902.....	Pittsburg.....	103	36	.741
1903.....	Pittsburg.....	91	49	.650
1904.....	New York.....	106	47	.693
1905.....	New York.....	105	48	.668
1906.....	Chicago.....	116	36	.765
1907.....	Chicago.....	107	45	.704
1908.....	Chicago.....	98	55	.643
1909.....	Pittsburg.....	110	42	.724

CLUB BATTING

Club	G.	A B.	R.	H.	PC
Pittsburg	154	5129	701	1332	.259
New York.....	157	5218	622	1327	.254
Cincinnati.....	157	5088	606	1273	.250
Chicago	155	4999	632	1227	.245
Philadelphia	154	5034	515	1228	.244
St. Louis.....	154	5108	583	1242	.243
Brooklyn	155	5056	442	1157	.228
Boston.....	155	5017	428	1121	.223

RECORDS FOR SEASON 1909

NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Players and Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per Cent.
Wagner, Pittsburg...	137	495	92	168	.339
Mitchell, Cincinnati.....	145	523	83	162	.310
Seymour, New York.....	73	280	27	87	.310
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati.....	142	517	59	159	.308
Wheat, Brooklyn.....	26	102	15	31	.304
Doyle, New York.....	144	570	86	172	.302
Snodgrass, New York.....	22	70	10	21	.300
Hyatt, Pittsburg.....	49	67	9	20	.299
Bridwell, New York.....	145	476	59	140	.294
Bransfield, Philadelphia.....	138	527	47	154	.292
Bates, Philadelphia.....	133	502	70	146	.291
McCormick, New York.....	110	413	68	120	.290
Clarke, Pittsburg.....	152	550	97	158	.287
Konetchy, St. Louis.....	152	576	88	165	.286
Hofman, Chicago.....	153	527	60	150	.285
Hulswitt, St. Louis.....	77	289	21	81	.280
Hummell, Brooklyn.....	145	542	54	152	.280
J. B. Miller, Pittsburg.....	150	560	71	156	.279
Myers, New York.....	64	220	15	61	.277
Egan, Cincinnati.....	126	480	59	132	.275
Zimmerman, Chicago.....	47	183	23	50	.273
C. Wilson, Pittsburg.....	154	569	64	155	.273
Jordan, Brooklyn.....	95	330	47	90	.273
Chance, Chicago.....	92	324	53	88	.271
Burch, Brooklyn.....	152	601	80	163	.271
Storke, Pittsburg-St. Louis.....	80	292	23	79	.271
Magée, Philadelphia.....	143	522	60	141	.270
Titus, Philadelphia.....	149	540	69	146	.270
Oakes, Cincinnati.....	67	415	55	112	.270
Grant, Philadelphia.....	154	631	75	170	.269
Ellis, St. Louis.....	145	575	76	154	.268
Ward, Philadelphia.....	63	184	21	49	.266
Devlin, New York.....	143	491	61	130	.265
Gibson, Pittsburg.....	150	510	42	125	.265
Schulte, Chicago.....	140	538	57	142	.264
Beaumont, Boston.....	111	407	35	107	.263
Thomas, Boston.....	77	281	36	74	.263
Murray, New York.....	149	570	74	150	.263
Mathewson, New York.....	37	95	9	25	.263
Evers, Chicago.....	126	463	88	122	.263
Lenox, Brooklyn.....	121	435	33	114	.262

National League Batting Averages—continued.

Leach, Pittsburg.....	151	587	126	153	.261
Deininger, Philadelphia.....	46	169	22	44	.260
Abstein, Pittsburg.....	135	512	51	133	.260
Evans, St. Louis.....	143	498	67	129	.259
McLean, Cincinnati.....	95	324	26	83	.256
Tinker, Chicago.....	143	516	56	132	.256
Harmon, St. Louis.....	21	51	3	13	.255
Sheckard, Chicago.....	148	525	81	134	.255
W. Miller, Cincinnati.....	40	169	19	43	.255
Clement, Brooklyn.....	89	343	35	87	.254
Steinfeldt, Chicago.....	151	528	73	133	.252
Paskert, Cincinnati.....	88	322	49	81	.251
Lumley, Brooklyn.....	52	172	13	43	.250
Shaw, St. Louis.....	92	331	45	82	.243
Phelps, St. Louis.....	83	306	43	76	.243
Alperman, Brooklyn.....	108	420	35	104	.243
Becker, Boston.....	152	562	60	138	.245
Schlei, New York.....	89	279	25	68	.244
Crandall, New York.....	30	41	4	10	.244
Bresnahan, St. Louis.....	69	234	27	57	.244
Sweeney, Boston.....	138	493	45	120	.243
Shean, Philadelphia-Boston.....	101	379	46	92	.243
Bescher, Cincinnati.....	117	446	73	107	.240
Graham, Boston.....	81	267	27	64	.239
Lush, St. Louis.....	45	92	11	22	.239
Roth, Chicago.....	52	147	12	35	.238
Charles, Cincinnati.....	112	382	36	91	.238
O'Hara, New York.....	111	360	48	85	.236
Tenny, New York.....	98	375	43	88	.235
Knabe, Philadelphia.....	111	402	40	94	.234
Dahlen, Boston.....	57	197	22	46	.233
Downey, Cincinnati.....	119	416	39	96	.231
Barbeau, Pittsburg and St. Louis.....	129	525	83	121	.231
Archer, Chicago.....	80	261	31	60	.230
Abby, Pittsburg.....	23	87	13	20	.230
Overall, Chicago.....	38	96	7	22	.229
Hunter, Brooklyn.....	39	123	8	28	.228
Byrne, St. Louis-Pittsburg.....	151	589	92	133	.226
Dooie, Philadelphia.....	140	468	42	105	.224
Maddox, Pittsburg.....	31	67	6	15	.224
Getz, Boston.....	40	148	6	33	.223
Bliss, St. Louis.....	31	113	12	25	.221
Doolan, Philadelphia.....	147	493	39	108	.219
Moran, Chicago.....	74	246	18	54	.219
Starr, Philadelphia.....	62	219	16	48	.219
Fletcher, New York.....	29	98	7	21	.214
Delehanty, St. Louis.....	111	411	28	88	.214

National League Batting Averages—continued.

Huggins, Cincinnati.....	46	159	18	34	.213
Lobert, Cincinnati.....	122	425	50	90	.212
McMillen, Brooklyn.....	168	373	18	79	.212
Higginbotham, Chicago.....	22	29	1	6	.207
Ferguson, Boston.....	36	73	2	15	.204
Marshall, Brooklyn.....	47	149	7	30	.202
Mowrey, St. Louis.....	43	144	13	29	.201
Wiltse, New York.....	37	95	10	19	.200
Murphy, St. Louis.....	19	60	3	12	.200
McElveen, Brooklyn.....	67	258	22	51	.198
Beck, Boston.....	88	334	20	66	.198
Howard, Chicago.....	57	203	25	40	.197
Autrey, Boston.....	70	232	19	45	.194
Leifield, Pittsburg.....	32	73	2	14	.192
Fromme, Cincinnati.....	37	94	8	18	.191
Merkle, New York.....	71	236	15	45	.191
Corridon, Philadelphia.....	27	59	4	11	.186
Coffee, Boston.....	73	257	21	48	.186
Herzog, New York.....	38	130	16	24	.185
Shafer, New York.....	31	84	11	15	.179
M. Brown, Chicago.....	50	125	13	22	.176
Ritchey, Boston.....	25	87	4	15	.172
McIntyre, Brooklyn.....	32	76	9	13	.171
Pfiester, Chicago.....	29	65	5	11	.169
H. Smith, Boston.....	31	113	9	19	.168
Mattern, Boston.....	47	101	4	17	.168
Beebe, St. Louis.....	44	108	4	18	.167
Bell, Brooklyn.....	33	90	5	15	.166
Marquard, New York.....	29	54	3	8	.148
Raymond, New York.....	39	89	4	13	.146
Reulbach, Chicago.....	35	86	3	12	.140
Bergen, Brooklyn.....	112	346	16	48	.139
Camnitz, Pittsburg.....	41	87	8	12	.138
Stanley, Chicago.....	16	52	4	7	.135
C. Brown, Boston.....	25	57	4	7	.123
Gaspar, Cincinnati.....	44	82	3	10	.122

NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name of Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	F. Av.
*Leever, Pittsburg.....	19	0	23	0	1.000
H. Camnitz, Pittsburg.....	41	9	63	2	.973
Mathewson, New York.....	37	19	96	4	.966
Adams, Pittsburg.....	25	1	33	3	.919
M. Brown, Chicago.....	50	18	83	3	.971
Higginbotham, St. Louis-Chicago.....	22	4	17	3	.870
Pfiester, Chicago.....	29	6	69	2	.974
Phillippe, Pittsburg.....	22	6	26	0	1.000

National League Pitching Averages—continued.

Leiffield, Pittsburg.....	32	6	53	3	.952
Kroh, Chicago.....	17	6	37	1	.977
Willis, Pittsburg.....	39	16	85	5	.953
Reulbach, Chicago.....	35	15	91	5	.955
Overall, Chicago	38	12	69	3	.964
Wiltse, New York.....	37	9	62	2	.972
Gasper, Cincinnati.....	44	2	56	3	.951
Maddox, Pittsburg.....	31	6	54	2	.968
Corridon, Philadelphia.....	27	8	70	4	.951
Earl Moore, Philadelphia.....	38	10	54	6	.914
Ames, New York.....	34	11	99	9	.923
Raymond, New York.....	39	8	86	9	.913
Crandall, New York.....	30	9	39	3	.941
Fromme, Cincinnati.....	37	7	89	8	.923
W. D. Scanlon, Brooklyn.....	19	0	33	1	.971
Moren, Philadelphia.....	40	8	46	5	.915
Bell, Brooklyn.....	33	10	81	6	.938
Higgins, St. Louis.....	16	4	20	0	1.000
Richie, Phila.-Boston.....	33	8	31	4	.907
Ewing, Cincinnati.....	31	7	42	8	.860
Rowan, Cincinnati.....	38	7	40	3	.940
Sallee, St. Louis.....	32	7	63	3	.959
McQuillan, Philadelphia	41	8	56	0	1.000
Beebe, St. Louis.....	44	15	81	7	.932
Mattern, Boston.....	47	21	100	10	.923
Rucker, Brooklyn.....	38	3	67	4	.946
Campbell, Cincinnati.....	30	3	55	1	.983
Lush, St. Louis.....	34	9	60	4	.945
Coveleskie, Philadelphia	24	6	39	2	.957
Harmon, St. Louis.....	21	6	45	3	.944
Sparks, Philadelphia.....	24	4	31	0	1.000
Charles Brown, Phila.-Boston...	25	11	44	4	.932
White, Boston	23	6	37	6	.877
Foxen, Philadelphia	18	6	42	2	.960
McIntyre, Brooklyn.....	32	6	62	4	.944
Hunter, Brooklyn.....	16	5	31	3	.923
Dubuc, Cincinnati.....	19	4	23	5	.844
Marquard, New York.....	29	3	45	4	.923
Backman, St. Louis.....	21	2	36	1	.975
Wilhelm, Brooklyn.....	22	3	56	6	.908
Ferguson, Boston.....	36	10	63	5	.936
Moore, St. Louis-Boston.....	25	2	34	2	.947
Lindaman, Boston.....	15	2	16	2	.900
Raleigh, St. Louis	15	4	24	3	.903
Melter, St. Louis.....	23	5	21	0	1.000
Tuckey, Boston.....	17	11	28	3	.929

* Pitched only two complete games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1909.

	Det.	Ath.	Bos.	Chi.	N. Y.	Clev.	St. L.	Wash.	Won.	P.C.
Detroit.....	...	8	13	15	14	14	18	16	98	.645
Athletics.....	14	...	11	10	14	13	14	19	95	.621
Boston.....	9	10	...	13	13	14	13	16	88	.583
Chicago.....	6	12	9	...	14	8	10	19	78	.513
New York.....	8	8	9	8	...	14	13	14	74	.490
Cleveland.....	8	9	8	13	8	...	14	11	71	.464
St. Louis.....	3	8	7	12	3	9	...	15	61	.407
Washington.....	6	3	6	3	6	11	7	...	42	.276
Games Lost..	54	58	63	74	77	32	89	110		

WINNERS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

1930.....	Chicago.....	.607
1901.....	Chicago.....	.610
1902.....	Athletics.....	.610
1903.....	Boston.....	.659
1904.....	Boston.....	.617
1905.....	Athletics.....	.621
1906.....	Chicago.....	.614
1907.....	Detroit.....	.613
1908.....	Detroit.....	.588
1909.....	Detroit.....	.645

CLUB BATTING.

Club	G.	AB.	R.	H.	P.C.
Detroit.....	157	5074	667	1355	.267
Boston.....	152	4995	603	1301	.260
Philadelphia.....	153	4909	605	1255	.256
New York.....	153	4989	500	1239	.243
Cleveland.....	155	5039	494	1217	.242
St. Louis.....	154	4972	441	1156	.233
Washington.....	136	4982	380	1112	.223
Chicago.....	159	5013	492	1109	.221

AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

	G.	AB.	R.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Cobb, Detroit.....	136	573	116	216	76	.377
Collins, Philadelphia.....	153	572	104	198	67	.346
Lapp, Philadelphia.....	21	56	8	19	1	.336
Gardner, New York.....	22	85	12	28	4	.329
Lajoie, Cleveland.....	123	469	56	152	13	.324
Crawford, Detroit.....	156	589	83	185	30	.314
Lord, Boston.....	136	534	85	166	36	.311
Speaker, Boston.....	143	544	73	168	35	.309
Baker, Philadelphia.....	148	541	73	165	20	.305
Laporte, New York.....	89	309	35	92	5	.298
Gardner, Boston.....	19	37	8	11	1	.297
Carrigan, Boston.....	94	280	27	83	2	.296
Stahl, Boston.....	127	435	62	128	16	.294
Lelivelt, Washington.....	91	318	25	93	8	.292
Criss, St. Louis.....	35	48	2	14	0	.292
Birmingham, Cleveland.....	100	343	29	99	12	.289
Stone, St. Louis.....	83	310	33	89	8	.287
Heitmuller, Philadelphia.....	64	210	36	60	7	.286
Balley, St. Louis.....	38	77	1	22	1	.286
Dougherty, Chicago.....	139	491	71	140	36	.285
Gessler, Boston and Washington...	128	450	66	128	20	.284
Chase, New York.....	118	474	60	134	25	.283
Brockett, New York.....	26	60	6	17	1	.283
Hooper, Boston.....	81	255	29	272	15	.282
Murphy, Philadelphia.....	149	541	61	152	19	.281
Griggs, St. Louis.....	108	364	38	102	11	.280
D. Jones, Detroit.....	69	204	44	57	12	.279
Engle, New York.....	135	492	66	137	18	.278
Clarke, Cleveland.....	55	164	15	45	1	.274
Bush, Detroit.....	157	532	114	145	53	.273
Moriarty, Detroit.....	133	473	43	129	34	.273
Browne, Washington.....	103	393	40	107	13	.272
Hartzell, St. Louis.....	152	595	64	161	14	.271
Hartsel, Philadelphia.....	83	267	30	72	3	.270
Hoffman, St. Louis.....	110	387	44	104	24	.260
Lord, Cleveland.....	69	249	26	67	10	.269
H. Davis, Philadelphia.....	149	530	73	142	20	.268
Sweeney, New York.....	67	176	19	47	3	.267
Orth, New York.....	22	34	3	9	1	.265
Unglaub, Washington.....	120	480	43	127	15	.264
Keeler, New York.....	99	360	44	95	10	.264
Cree, New York.....	104	343	48	90	10	.262
Stanage, Detroit.....	77	252	17	66	2	.262
Shotten, St. Louis.....	17	61	5	16	3	.262
Parent, Chicago.....	136	472	61	123	32	.261
Easterly, Cleveland.....	98	287	32	75	8	.261

American League Batting Averages—continued.

T. Jones, St. Louis and Detroit.....	141	490	43	127	22	.259
Beckendorf, Detroit.....	15	27	1	7	0	.259
Hinchman, Cleveland.....	139	457	57	118	22	.258
Purtell, Chicago.....	103	361	34	93	14	.258
Rossman, Detroit-St. Louis.....	84	295	16	76	10	.258
Wagner, Boston.....	124	430	51	110	18	.256
Flick, Cleveland.....	66	235	28	60	9	.255
Ball, New York-Cleveland.....	104	353	34	89	19	.252
French, Boston.....	51	167	13	42	8	.251
Turner, Cleveland.....	53	208	25	52	14	.250
Blankenship, Washington.....	39	60	4	15	2	.250
Steele, Boston.....	15	24	3	6	2	.250
Schaefer, Detroit-Washington.....	124	408	39	101	14	.248
Devoy, St. Louis.....	19	69	7	17	4	.247
Stovall, Cleveland.....	145	565	60	139	25	.246
Demmitt, New York.....	123	427	68	105	16	.246
Niles, Boston.....	145	546	64	134	27	.245
Conroy, Washington.....	139	488	41	119	24	.244
McIntyre, Detroit.....	125	476	65	116	13	.244
Wolter, Boston.....	54	119	14	29	2	.244
Payne, Chicago.....	32	82	8	20	0	.244
Hemphill, New York.....	73	181	23	44	10	.243
Donohue, Boston.....	64	176	14	42	2	.239
McInnis, Philadelphia.....	19	46	4	11	0	.239
McConnell, Boston.....	121	453	59	108	26	.268
Wallace, St. Louis.....	116	403	36	96	7	.238
White, Chicago.....	71	189	24	45	7	.238
Eberfeld, New York.....	106	379	47	90	23	.237
Knight, New York.....	116	360	46	85	15	.236
Atz, Chicago.....	119	381	39	90	14	.236
Cole, Chicago.....	46	165	17	39	3	.236
McBride, Washington.....	155	504	38	118	17	.234
Livingstone, Philadelphia.....	64	175	15	41	4	.234
Altizer, Chicago.....	116	382	47	89	27	.233
Donohue, Chicago-Washington.....	86	287	13	67	9	.233
Delehanty, Washington-Detroit.....	136	452	47	105	13	.232
Austin, New York.....	136	437	37	101	30	.231
Oldring, Philadelphia.....	90	326	39	75	17	.230
Kleinow, New York.....	78	206	24	47	7	.228
Isbell, Chicago.....	120	433	33	97	23	.224
Schweitzer, St. Louis.....	27	76	7	17	3	.224
Cicotte, Boston.....	26	49	4	11	2	.224
Perring, Cleveland.....	88	263	26	63	6	.223
Thomas, Philadelphia.....	84	256	22	57	4	.223
Tannehill, Chicago.....	155	531	39	118	12	.222
Stephens, St. Louis.....	79	223	18	49	5	.220
Plank, Philadelphia.....	35	96	5	21	2	.219

American League Batting Averages—continued.

Ferris, St. Louis.....	148	556	36	120	11	.216
Miller, Washington.....	26	51	5	11	0	.216
Barry, Philadelphia.....	124	409	56	88	17	.215
Bender, Philadelphia.....	40	93	6	20	1	.215
Goode, Clevevand.....	94	318	33	68	13	.214
Walsh, Chicago.....	32	84	5	18	4	.214
Slattery, Washington.....	32	56	4	12	1	.214
Dygert, Philadelphia.....	32	42	2	9	0	.214
McAleese, St. Louis.....	85	267	33	57	18	.213
Street, Washington.....	137	407	25	86	2	.211
Nichols, Philadelphia.....	21	71	10	15	0	.211
Ryan, Boston.....	14	19	3	4	0	.211
Chesbro, New York-Boston.....	10	19	2	4	0	.211
Reiley, Cleveland.....	20	62	10	13	5	.210
Schmidt, Detroit.....	84	253	21	53	7	.209
Killifer, Detroit-Washington.....	63	182	17	38	6	.209
Blair, New York.....	42	110	5	23	2	.209
Ganley, Washington-Philadelphia.....	99	337	37	70	20	.208
Yohe, Washington.....	21	72	6	15	2	.203
O'Leary, Detroit.....	76	261	29	53	9	.203
Mullin, Detroit.....	52	123	12	25	2	.203
Willett, Detroit.....	41	109	10	22	0	.202
Owens, Chicago.....	64	174	12	35	33	.201
Milan, Washington.....	130	400	36	80	10	.200
Stark, Cleveland.....	19	60	4	12	4	.200
Donovan, Detroit.....	22	45	6	9	0	.200
Clymer, Washington.....	45	138	11	27	7	.196
Williams, St. Louis.....	110	374	32	73	6	.195
Dineen, St. Louis.....	17	33	6	7	0	.194
Patterson, St. Louis-Chicago.....	18	52	2	10	1	.192
Young, Cleveland.....	34	105	6	20	1	.190
S. Smith, St. Louis.....	17	42	3	8	0	.190
Welday, Chicago.....	29	74	3	14	2	.189
Remis, Cleveland.....	42	123	4	23	2	.187
Bradley, Cleveland.....	95	334	30	62	8	.186
Hahn, Chicago.....	76	287	30	52	9	.182
Burns, Washington-Chicago.....	26	66	3	12	0	.182
C. Smith, Washington-Boston.....	26	55	0	10	0	.182
Manning, New York.....	26	60	5	11	0	.182
Schlitzer, Philadelphia-Boston.....	18	33	2	6	1	.182

AMERICAN LEAGUE PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	W.	L.	T.	TO.	PC.
Mullin, Detroit.....	29	8	0	2	.784
Cicotte, Boston.....	13	5	1	3	.722
Willett, Detroit.....	22	9	0	8	.710
Bender, Philadelphia.....	18	8	0	3	.692

American League Pitching Averages—continued.

Krause, Philadelphia.....	18	8	0	3	.692
Summers, Detroit.....	19	9	2	3	.679
Plank, Philadelphia.....	19	10	0	5	.655
Quinn, New York.....	9	5	0	1	.643
Dygert, Philadelphia.....	8	5	0	9	.615
Wood, Boston.....	11	7	0	5	.611
Hall, Boston.....	6	4	0	1	.600
Smith, Chicago.....	25	17	2	1	.595
Walsh, Chicago.....	15	11	0	3	.577
Arellanes, Boston.....	16	12	0	6	.571
Doyle, New York.....	8	6	0	1	.571
Luke, New York.....	14	11	0	3	.560
Young, Cleveland.....	19	15	0	1	.559
Brockett, New York.....	10	8	0	3	.556
Killian, Detroit.....	11	9	0	2	.550
Chech, Boston.....	7	6	0	4	.538
Donovan, Detroit.....	8	7	2	1	.533
White, Chicago.....	10	9	1	1	.526
Falkenberg, Cleveland.....	10	9	0	0	.526
Coombs, Philadelphia.....	12	11	0	5	.522
Joss, Cleveland.....	14	13	1	1	.519
Morgan, Boston-Philadelphia.....	18	17	0	3	.514
Scott, Chicago.....	12	12	3	6	.500
Pelty, St. Louis.....	11	11	2	2	.500
Berger, Cleveland.....	13	14	0	3	.481
Hughes, New York.....	7	8	0	2	.467
Warhop, New York.....	13	15	1	1	.464
Dinneen, St. Louis.....	6	7	0	2	.462
Wilson, New York.....	5	6	0	3	.455
Bailey, St. Louis.....	9	11	1	1	.450
Waddell, St. Louis.....	11	14	1	3	.440
Powell, St. Louis.....	12	16	0	1	.428
Burns, Washington-Chicago.....	9	13	0	3	.409
Manning, New York.....	7	11	1	4	.389
Graham, St. Louis.....	8	14	0	5	.364
Rhoades, Cleveland.....	5	9	0	2	.357
Johnson, Washington.....	13	25	0	1	.342
Smith, Washington-Boston.....	6	12	0	2	.333
Hughes, Washington.....	4	8	1	4	.333
Schlitzer, Philadelphia-Boston.....	4	8	0	2	.333
Gray, Washington.....	5	19	0	4	.208
Groom, Washington.....	6	26	3	3	.188

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

FOR 1909.

PITTSBURG NATIONALS AND DETROIT AMERICANS.

First Game—At Pittsburg, Oct. 8. Pittsburg, 4; Detroit, 1. Batteries—Adams and Gibson for Pittsburg; Mullin and Schmidt for Detroit.

Second Game—At Pittsburg, Oct. 9. Detroit, 7; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Donovan and Schmidt for Detroit; Camnitz, Willis and Gibson for Pittsburg.

Third Game—At Detroit, Oct. 11. Pittsburg, 8; Detroit, 6. Batteries—Maddox and Gibson for Pittsburg; Summers, Willets, Works and Schmidt for Detroit.

Fourth Game—At Detroit, Oct. 12. Detroit, 5; Pittsburg, 0. Batteries—Mullin and Stanage for Detroit; Leifield, Phillippe and Gibson for Pittsburg.

Fifth Game—At Pittsburg, Oct. 13. Pittsburg, 8; Detroit, 4. Batteries—Adams and Gibson for Pittsburg; Sumnera, Willets and Schmidt for Detroit.

Sixth Game—At Detroit, Oct. 14. Detroit, 5; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Mullin and Schmidt for Detroit; Willis, Camnitz, Phillippe and Gibson for Pittsburg.

Seventh Game—At Detroit, Oct. 16. Pittsburg, 8; Detroit, 0. Batteries—Adams and Gibson for Pittsburg; Donovan, Mullin and Schmidt for Detroit.

ATTENDANCE AND RECEIPTS.

	Attendance.	Receipts.
Pittsburg, first game.....	29,264	\$40,271.50
Pittsburg, second game.....	30,915	41,884.50
Detroit, third game.....	18,277	20,676.00
Detroit, fourth game.....	17,036	21,103.00
Pittsburg, fifth game.....	21,706	32,173.00
Detroit, sixth game.....	10,535	12,517.50
Detroit, seventh game.....	17,562	19,677.00
Totals	145,295	\$188,302.50

PREVIOUS SERIES FOR THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

1884.....	Providence
1885.....	Chicago
1886.....	Chicago
1887.....	Detroit
1888.....	New York
1889.....	New York
1890.....	Brooklyn
1903.....	Boston
1905.....	New York
1906.....	Americans
1907.....	Chicago
1908.....	Chicago
1909.....	Pittsburg

EASTERN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	A B.	R.	H.	SB.	P.C.
Bills, Baltimore	16	39	8	14	1	.359
Grimshaw, Toronto	124	482	56	149	12	.309
Ganzel, Rochester.....	119	429	42	131	11	.305
Simmons, Rochester.....	137	472	59	141	12	.299
Osborn, Rochester.....	64	238	39	71	5	.298
Mitchell, Toronto.....	109	342	24	101	15	.295
Collins, Buffalo.....	31	109	8	32	7	.294
Gardner, Jersey City.....	95	326	37	95	9	.291
Gettman, Newark.....	149	561	78	162	16	.289
Strang, Baltimore.....	107	351	54	101	2	.288
Lee, Toronto.....	38	104	12	30	1	.288
Hoffman, Providence.....	154	575	68	164	32	.285
Knotts, Buffalo-Jersey City.....	36	102	9	29	1	.285
Houser, Toronto.....	151	567	82	161	15	.284
White, Buffalo.....	153	568	72	159	20	.280
Yeager, Montreal.....	128	490	59	137	14	.280
Kelley, Newark.....	156	581	79	161	40	.277
Erwin, Rochester.....	102	338	25	93	7	.275
Hall, Baltimore.....	136	507	64	139	23	.274
Blackburn, Providence	121	444	52	121	32	.273
Kelley, Toronto.....	107	357	49	96	11	.269
Moran, Providence.....	154	571	92	153	58	.268
Slagle, Baltimore.....	115	411	69	110	24	.268
Byers, Baltimore.....	104	340	26	91	4	.268
Cassidy, Baltimore.....	86	310	29	83	10	.268
Zimmerman, Newark.....	46	178	20	47	7	.264
Jackson, Baltimore	137	475	68	125	23	.263
Wolverton, Newark.....	108	390	37	102	9	.262
McConnell, Jersey City-Roch.....	25	84	9	22	0	.262
Anderson, Providence	127	467	47	122	26	.261
Kritchell, Newark-Mont.	89	261	18	68	7	.261
Beecher, Rochester.....	37	66	6	17	1	.258
Lafitte, Providence.....	34	89	8	23	0	.258
Arndt, Providence.....	139	530	51	135	18	.255
Poland, Baltimore	100	362	37	92	20	.255
Clarke, Baltimore.....	35	134	21	34	4	.253
Batch, Rochester.....	145	492	56	124	27	.252
Mahling, Toronto.....	135	472	56	119	20	.252
Meyers, Newark.....	156	519	69	130	37	.250
Pattee, Rochester.....	155	564	70	141	37	.250
McDonald, Rochester-Toronto.....	98	356	48	89	13	.250
Hearne, Baltimore.....	59	156	8	39	3	.250
Lapp, Newark	51	148	12	37	2	.250
Catiz, Baltimore.....	37	108	11	27	5	.250
Shaw, Providence.....	30	108	14	27	4	.250
Klinck, Buffalo.....	12	36	3	9	0	.250

EASTERN LEAGUE PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	W.	L.	R.	PC.
McConnell, Rochester	13	9	3	24	.750
Ragon, Rochester.....	9	6	2	9	.750
Cronin, Providence.....	33	16	8	79	.687
Barberich, Providence.....	37	20	11	80	.645
McGinnity, Newark.....	55	29	16	105	.644
Barger, Rochester.....	45	23	13	81	.639
McGinley, Toronto.....	40	22	13	103	.629
Beecher, Rochester.....	34	10	6	79	.625
Rudolph, Toronto.....	42	23	14	101	.622
Snyder, Rochester.....	22	6	4	48	.600
Schmidt, Baltimore.....	8	3	2	27	.600
Sline, Providence.....	7	3	4	16	.600
Mueller, Newark.....	40	16	11	90	.593
Holmes, Rochester.....	39	16	11	82	.593
Pfeffer, Baltimore-Toronto.....	31	14	10	77	.583
Lee, Toronto.....	12	4	3	32	.571
Winters, Montreal.....	35	15	12	92	.556
Brady, Newark.....	22	10	8	71	.556
Frill, Newark.....	34	16	13	92	.552
Newton, Toronto.....	25	12	10	66	.545
Lafitte, Providence.....	33	13	11	76	.542
Malarkey, Buffalo.....	31	13	11	74	.542
Henley, Rochester.....	23	10	9	56	.526
Adkins, Baltimore.....	48	21	19	137	.525
Smith, Montreal.....	37	15	14	123	.517
Dessau, Baltimore.....	44	18	17	152	.514
Vowinkle, Buffalo.....	42	16	16	126	.500
Merritt, Jersey City.....	30	14	14	90	.500
Ford, Jersey City.....	32	13	13	74	.500
Goettell, Jersey City.....	12	3	3	32	.500
Bills, Baltimore.....	10	3	3	36	.500
Kissinger, Buffalo.....	44	18	19	100	.486
Taylor, Buffalo.....	39	16	18	93	.470
Flater, Newark.....	29	8	9	69	.470
Barry, Providence.....	32	11	13	65	.458
Sitton, Jersey City.....	30	11	13	87	.458
Lavender, Providence.....	35	14	17	102	.452
Wicker, Montreal.....	29	11	14	90	.440
Manser, Jersey City.....	27	10	13	83	.435
Chappelle, Rochester.....	21	9	12	57	.429
Parkins, Newark.....	26	6	8	54	.429
Savidge, Montreal.....	26	11	15	83	.423
Keefe, Montreal.....	38	13	18	99	.419
Burchell, Buffalo.....	19	6	9	70	.400
Allison, Buffalo.....	13	2	3	35	.400
McCloskey, Baltimore.....	25	7	11	97	.389

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Players and Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PC.
Kay, Albany.....	146	527	71	185	4	.351
Drake, Wilkesbarre.....	143	567	85	185	29	.345
Beville, Syracuse.....	24	52	6	17	4	.327
Malay, Elmira.....	137	491	80	159	29	.324
Madden, Utica.....	134	493	103	156	30	.316
Caniz, Wilkesbarre.....	51	181	30	56	5	.309
Kustus, Syracuse.....	52	183	25	56	8	.306
Bills, Wilkesbarre.....	38	115	14	35	5	.304
Noonan, Wilkesbarre.....	105	395	59	120	13	.304
DeGroff, Wilkesbarre.....	134	531	93	156	13	.294
Wiltse, Syracuse.....	54	133	13	39	4	.293
Kirke, Binghamton-Wilkesbarre...	144	547	62	158	17	.289
Miller, Wilkesbarre.....	75	258	25	74	6	.287
Konnick, Wilkesbarre.....	104	343	39	98	12	.286
Briger, Troy.....	17	49	5	14	2	.285
Carney, Utica.....	96	350	37	98	14	.280
Yancey, Binghamton.....	62	241	34	67	6	.278
Cook, Binghamton.....	130	507	64	140	15	.276
Swayne, Binghamton.....	29	102	17	28	9	.275
James, Elmira.....	134	488	58	133	26	.273
Hennessy, Binghamton.....	52	183	25	50	15	.273
Fox, Wilkesbarre.....	129	484	67	131	14	.271
Freeman, Albany-Troy.....	134	477	54	129	21	.270
Duffy, Troy.....	137	554	83	149	12	.269
Schrall, Syracuse.....	23	79	10	21	10	.266
Knapp, Wilkesbarre.....	48	142	13	37	3	.261
Gatins, Troy.....	101	361	31	93	26	.258
Hessler, Elmira.....	98	352	48	91	7	.258
McGamwell, Binghamton.....	134	506	38	130	8	.257
Halligan, Scranton.....	86	297	32	76	13	.256
Marcan, Binghamton.....	61	204	21	52	4	.255
Boyle, Utica.....	114	419	55	107	22	.255
Kennedy, Utica.....	127	450	71	114	15	.253
Wagner, Binghamton.....	88	297	34	75	14	.252
Burns, Utica.....	74	198	19	51	12	.251
Pearson, Wilkesbarre.....	16	40	5	10	4	.250
Philbin, Scranton.....	45	153	15	38	5	.248
Bastian, Utica.....	137	496	91	113	12	.248
McAvoy, Syracuse.....	67	243	20	60	15	.247
Crisham, Syracuse.....	142	551	47	136	13	.246
Zelmer, Scranton.....	100	357	34	88	14	.246
Madigan, Scranton.....	128	470	48	115	16	.245
Cunningham, Troy.....	27	70	8	17	2	.243
Snyder, Troy.....	100	343	30	83	15	.242
Burke, Syracuse.....	126	478	68	115	12	.241
Castle, Scranton.....	137	527	70	127	21	.241

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Cunningham, Troy	27	6	55	0	.1000
Adrian, Utica.....	30	12	53	0	.1000
Wagner, Binghamton.....	6	4	29	0	.1000
Hope, Binghamton.....	21	4	52	0	.1000
Purcell, Troy.....	15	7	38	1	.978
Collins, Utica.....	30	10	69	2	.975
Pounds, Elmira.....	28	18	87	3	.972
Bilis, Wilkes-Barre.....	38	18	81	3	.971
Knight, Albany.....	33	14	106	4	.968
Donnelly, Troy.....	37	21	125	5	.966
Knapp, Wilkes-Barre.....	34	9	75	3	.966
Mittenger, Scranton.....	29	11	68	3	.963
Chappelle, Albany.....	36	28	97	5	.962
Wiltsie, Syracuse.....	48	29	94	5	.961
Hardy, Troy.....	36	8	62	3	.960
Applegate, Wilkes-Barre.....	32	11	105	5	.959
Garrity, Elmira.....	19	8	39	2	.959
Schulz, Scranton.....	35	12	102	5	.958
Reardon, Utica.....	36	12	74	4	.955
Wolfgang, Albany.....	37	28	127	8	.951
Pearson, Wilkes-Barre.....	16	9	30	2	.951
Schmidt, Scranton.....	33	14	82	5	.950
Pappalau, Binghamton.....	33	13	75	5	.946
Goodwin, Syracuse.....	16	4	47	3	.944
Ramsey, Binghamton.....	30	20	65	6	.934
Bowen, Elmira.....	24	2	54	4	.923
Robertaille, Utica.....	39	14	133	11	.930
Chalmers, Scranton.....	34	15	124	11	.927
Randolph, Binghamton.....	25	6	32	3	.927
O'Connor, Utica.....	25	6	61	6	.918
Dahlgren, Syracuse.....	31	6	54	6	.909
Maroney, Albany.....	29	13	79	10	.902
Thompson, Syracuse.....	34	18	83	11	.902
Polchow, Troy.....	33	4	66	8	.897
Malloy, Wilkes-Barre.....	41	9	86	12	.888
Swormstead, Troy.....	28	3	48	7	.879
L. Hafford, Troy.....	32	7	75	13	.860
Allison, Troy.....	15	0	30	5	.857
Mulholland, Binghamton.....	25	7	60	3	.816

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1909

Players and Clubs.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PC.
Spencer, St. Paul.....	34	112	8	37	7	.330
O'Neill, Minneapolis.....	144	548	65	162	7	.296
W. Clarke, Toledo.....	20	58	3	17	5	.293
Hoey, St. Paul.....	25	89	7	26	9	.292
Cravath, Minneapolis.....	125	413	60	120	16	.290
Krueger, Columbus.....	168	670	82	194	28	.289
Hickman, Toledo.....	167	644	70	183	13	.284
Armbruster, St. Paul.....	148	545	64	154	17	.282
Beckley, Kansas City.....	113	428	41	120	18	.280
Randall, Milwaukee.....	167	620	91	173	28	.279
Carr, Indianapolis.....	155	595	67	166	26	.279
Freeman, Toledo.....	127	456	55	127	9	.278
Smith, Indianapolis.....	21	76	11	21	1	.276
Love, Kansas City.....	138	491	59	135	17	.275
Congalton, Columbus.....	168	669	63	183	29	.274
James, Columbus.....	117	408	55	112	11	.274
Hayden, Indianapolis.....	168	651	71	178	30	.273
Collins, Minneapolis.....	153	556	61	152	12	.273
Downs, Minneapolis.....	167	652	67	177	19	.271
Smoot, Toledo.....	137	504	60	136	39	.270
Spencer, Indianapolis.....	46	171	25	46	6	.269
Thielman, Louisville.....	37	105	13	28	3	.267
Linchman, Toledo.....	162	608	90	162	29	.266
O'Rourke, Columbus.....	129	464	66	123	22	.265
Flynn, St. Paul.....	119	452	61	120	11	.265
Hallman, Kansas City.....	153	546	71	144	23	.264
Josh. Clarke, Columbus.....	157	588	83	154	28	.262
Carlisle, Kansas City.....	127	427	49	110	24	.258
Puttmann, Louisville.....	24	62	3	16	4	.258
H. Clarke, Milwaukee.....	173	548	78	141	32	.257
Quinlan, Louisville-Columbus.....	145	501	37	129	27	.257
Carisch, St. Paul.....	118	374	32	96	13	.257
Elwert, Toledo.....	146	519	54	132	18	.254
Liese, St. Paul.....	120	426	41	108	26	.253
Rafferty, Toledo.....	48	174	32	44	5	.253
Rapps, Kansas City.....	22	71	4	18	8	.253
Landreth, Louisville.....	43	159	12	40	5	.251
McChesney, Indianapolis.....	75	268	34	67	24	.250
Fenlon, Louisville.....	39	144	15	36	4	.250
Neighbors, Kansas City.....	20	84	8	21	3	.250
Odwell, Columbus.....	158	618	82	154	32	.249
Hostetter, Milwaukee.....	80	277	18	69	7	.249
Chadbourne, Indianapolis.....	127	484	79	119	11	.248
Olmstead, Minneapolis.....	42	121	12	30	1	.248
Collins, Minneapolis.....	37	137	18	34	8	.248
Abbott, Toledo.....	93	348	32	86	9	.247

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Owen, Toledo.....	32	16	83	1	.990
Patterson, Minneapolis.....	29	19	77	1	.989
Wacker, Milwaukee.....	25	7	36	1	.977
Hogg, Louisville.....	37	16	60	2	.974
Wilson, Minneapolis.....	23	1	36	2	.974
Swann, Kansas City.....	39	33	111	4	.972
Lindaman, Indianapolis.....	16	3	32	1	.972
Dornei, Kansas City.....	33	4	60	2	.969
Tafelman, Louisville.....	20	15	49	2	.969
Altrock, Minneapolis.....	22	13	48	2	.968
McGlynn, Milwaukee.....	64	16	147	6	.964
Glaze, Indianapolis.....	40	28	82	4	.964
Kuepper, Indianapolis.....	20	3	24	1	.964
Geyer, Columbus.....	41	17	117	4	.963
Dougherty, Milwaukee.....	45	26	78	4	.962
Steele, St. Paul.....	18	7	44	2	.962
Olmstead, Minneapolis.....	41	17	84	4	.961
Jones, Indianapolis.....	20	4	42	2	.958
Puttmann, Louisville.....	16	6	39	2	.957
Halla, Louisville.....	36	8	102	5	.956
Essick, Kansas City.....	38	11	72	4	.954
Le Roy, St. Paul.....	57	27	133	8	.952
Slagle, Indianapolis.....	39	23	95	6	.951
Young, Minneapolis.....	46	15	82	5	.950
Chech, St. Paul.....	16	6	50	3	.949
Goodwin, Columbus.....	45	10	98	6	.947
Gehring, St. Paul.....	36	22	103	7	.946
Manske, Milwaukee.....	24	11	36	3	.940
Schneilberg, Milwaukee.....	30	14	48	4	.939
Graham, Indianapolis.....	40	18	68	6	.934
West, Toledo.....	44	7	63	5	.933
McSurdy, Toledo.....	42	8	86	7	.930
Hall, St. Paul.....	26	14	66	6	.930
Cheney, Indianapolis.....	39	23	77	8	.925
Packard, Louisville.....	39	26	76	9	.918
Curtis, Milwaukee.....	27	9	80	8	.917
Flaherty, Kansas City.....	31	9	73	8	.911
Linke, Columbus.....	42	16	76	9	.910
K. Robinson, Toledo.....	39	11	59	7	.909
Nelson, St. Paul-Columbus.....	27	12	38	5	.909
Carter, Kansas City.....	32	10	68	8	.906
Selby, Louisville.....	41	12	93	11	.905
Kilroy, St. Paul.....	31	11	63	8	.902
Oberlin, Minneapolis.....	23	11	42	7	.883
Upp, Columbus.....	44	8	33	6	.872
Lattimore, Toledo.....	15	5	26	5	.861

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES, 1909.						
Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	BH.	S.B.	PC.
Danzig, Lowell.....	64	232	39	80	17	.345
Hamilton, Lynn.....	109	376	61	125	23	.332
Burkett, Worcester.....	75	218	30	71	6	.326
Duggan, New Bedford.....	17	40	4	13	2	.325
Shaw, Worcester.....	89	336	60	108	28	.321
Russell, Worcester.....	126	437	81	138	8	.316
Murch, Brockton.....	123	460	54	144	25	.313
Bradley, Worcester.....	122	462	84	144	23	.312
Messenger, Fall River.....	105	374	78	116	38	.310
Connaughton, Haverhill.....	124	480	73	141	37	.294
Catterson, Lawrence.....	87	314	34	91	18	.290
Kiernan, Worcester.....	24	69	14	20	4	.289
Logan, Worcester.....	118	439	63	125	16	.285
Briggs, Haverhill.....	118	439	44	125	15	.285
Barrows, New Bedford.....	123	474	88	134	29	.283
Burg, Lynn.....	121	438	47	124	69	.283
Page, Lynn.....	120	474	74	133	40	.282
Rondeau, Worcester.....	111	403	61	113	16	.280
Courtney, Haverhill.....	110	404	76	112	52	.277
Fullerton, Fall River.....	48	117	15	32	4	.274
Howard, Lowell.....	123	450	54	123	35	.273
Finlayson, Brockton.....	34	99	9	27	3	.273
O'Toole, Brockton.....	46	147	17	40	3	.272
Boardman, Haverhill.....	123	480	54	130	11	.271
Slattery, New Bedford-Lawrence ..	33	119	10	32	5	.269
Zimmerman, Lynn.....	110	400	70	107	52	.268
Cunningham, New Bedford.....	115	416	41	111	26	.267
Donovan, Brockton.....	125	497	53	132	23	.266
Austin, F. R.-Lawrence-Haverhill.	21	79	9	21	1	.266
Merrill, Haverhill.....	99	340	37	90	19	.265
Daum, Lynn.....	101	321	33	85	2	.265
Cooney, Haverhill.....	71	238	15	63	8	.265
Massey, Lowell-Lawrence.....	99	351	25	92	8	.262
Devine, Fall River.....	122	465	67	121	26	.260
Yerkes, Worcester.....	50	185	30	48	7	.260
Weaver, Fall River.....	118	395	61	102	17	.258
Wilson, New Bedford.....	88	311	22	80	10	.257
Keady, Worcester.....	28	74	13	19	1	.257
Fluharty, Lowell.....	71	274	36	70	8	.256
Shannon, Brockton.....	107	377	44	96	27	.255
Wormwood, Fall River.....	61	153	14	39	5	.255
Henriksen, Brockton.....	119	421	88	107	27	.254
Bauman, New Bedford.....	123	444	58	112	25	.252
Ulrich, New Bedford.....	89	275	24	69	7	.251
Fischer, Fall River.....	17	44	4	11	2	.250
McCune, Worcester.....	95	306	38	76	21	.248

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
O'Toole, Haverhill.....	33	10	86	0	.1000
Cooney, Haverhill.....	15	2	56	0	.1000
Wilson, Worcester.....	30	10	70	1	.988
Lessard, Haverhill.....	41	14	117	3	.978
Abbott, Lynn.....	40	8	109	3	.975
Goettel, Brockton.....	19	5	55	2	.968
Eason, Lawrence.....	15	7	48	2	.965
Warner, Lowell-Lawrence.....	37	8	125	5	.964
Owens, Worcester.....	36	7	69	3	.963
Syfert, New Bedford.....	17	9	67	3	.963
Whittredge, Lowell.....	31	7	94	4	.962
Hoff, Lynn.....	31	17	56	3	.960
Keady, Worcester.....	24	10	38	2	.960
Maybohm, Lawrence-Brockton.....	23	9	64	3	.960
Sline, Lawrence-Worcester.....	29	4	63	3	.957
Girard, Lynn.....	16	2	37	2	.951
Freil, Haverhill.....	33	6	108	6	.950
Cutting, Brockton.....	33	1	69	4	.946
Duval, Lowell.....	38	6	92	6	.942
Blanchard, Lynn-Lowell.....	25	8	55	4	.940
Rieger, Fall River.....	29	9	63	5	.934
Griffith, New Bedford.....	26	16	80	7	.932
Finlayson, Brockton.....	33	6	85	7	.929
Wood, Fall River.....	33	15	86	8	.927
Fullerton, Fall River.....	44	13	146	15	.914
Armstrong, New Bedford.....	31	6	89	10	.905
Knetzer, Lawrence.....	36	12	90	11	.903
O'Toole, Brockton.....	43	14	151	19	.897
Anderson, Worcester.....	17	3	32	5	.875
Wormwood, Fall River.....	39	11	70	16	.835

WESTERN LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club	G.	AB.	R.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Welch, Omaha	151	527	81	44	51	.372
Miller, Pueblo	87	305	52	7	20	.367
Mertens, Des Moines	14	33	7	1	2	.363
Holmes, Soo City	54	140	26	10	15	.357
Reilly, Topeka	52	177	36	13	9	.350
Towne, Soo City	118	366	56	22	17	.331
Smith, Soo City	156	557	135	17	52	.329
Penlon, Topeka	95	365	63	7	21	.328
Jones, Denver	152	586	110	15	43	.326
Edmonson, Soo City	125	454	90	23	25	.324
Cole, Wichita	100	426	73	8	12	.322
Gardner, Pueblo	22	78	9	2	2	.321
Spencer, Pueblo	97	347	66	15	50	.320
Thompson, Denver	68	239	31	2	6	.318
Kane, Omaha	153	558	101	23	33	.315
Foutz, Pueblo	18	64	4	1	0	.313
Clark, Pueblo	146	537	93	17	22	.313
Landreth, Topeka	48	170	22	5	13	.312
Dalton, Des Moines	152	582	113	16	35	.308
Pettigrew, Topeka	140	488	94	16	26	.305
Curtis, Pueblo	146	575	105	10	25	.301
Hunter, Soo City	156	539	132	41	59	.301
Waldron, Lincoln	150	609	99	18	21	.300
McChesney, Pueblo	41	150	13	3	4	.300
Lindsay, Denver	118	426	70	15	18	.300
Thomason, Topeka	61	160	16	7	9	.300
Thomas, Lincoln	149	573	116	11	49	.298
Middleton, Wichita	126	449	68	19	13	.296
King, Omaha	154	557	107	22	42	.296
Cassidy, Denver	154	615	112	10	39	.296
W. Davidson, Lincoln	150	566	85	19	49	.295
Stankard, Denver	142	530	67	10	25	.294
Bader, Des Moines	138	519	82	19	27	.293
Welch, Soo City	142	581	83	27	22	.293
Fennell, Wichita	155	574	90	14	26	.292
Potts, Omaha	43	148	19	13	9	.291
Dwyer, Des Moines	146	532	99	18	24	.291
Stovall, Soo City	156	570	85	21	27	.288
Fisher, Omaha	151	591	127	16	88	.288
Shipke, Omaha	72	258	39	16	12	.287
Bohannon, Denver	78	206	27	8	3	.286
Hallman, Denver	24	63	5	2	2	.286
Geir, Topeka	151	582	66	19	25	.285
Kerner, Des Moines	103	283	35	4	10	.283
Weaver, Wichita	88	289	37	3	7	.280
Pendry, Omaha	144	494	95	40	51	.277

WESTERN LEAGUE PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Bohannon, Denver.....	29	6	55	0	1.000
Shackelford, Wichita.....	13	3	20	0	1.000
Saunders, Omaha.....	29	7	74	0	1.000
Ashley, Topeka.....	10	5	23	0	1.000
Lange, Des Moines.....	52	15	99	2	.983
Miller, Des Moines.....	47	19	85	2	.981
McGrath, Lincoln.....	12	6	45	1	.981
Boles, Topeka.....	12	6	33	1	.975
Brennan, Wichita.....	41	16	82	3	.970
Johnson, Lincoln-Soo City.....	45	14	100	4	.966
Burnum, Topeka-Des Moines.....	25	7	53	2	.964
Jackson, Denver-Pueblo.....	33	12	66	3	.953
Clarke, Des Moines-Soo City.....	34	4	89	4	.959
Harris, Topeka.....	12	2	21	1	.953
Galgano, Pueblo.....	42	17	119	6	.958
Chabeck, Soo City.....	42	9	102	5	.957
Adams, Denver.....	42	3	60	3	.955
Fromme, Soo City.....	27	4	80	4	.955
McCafferty, Soo City-Lincoln.....	33	17	136	8	.950
Biersdorfer, Des Moines.....	35	6	82	5	.946
Wilson, Soo City.....	13	4	31	2	.946
Melter, Soo City.....	13	5	30	2	.946
Wright, Topeka.....	37	2	49	3	.944
Patton, Omaha.....	12	8	25	2	.943
Johns, Omaha.....	13	1	31	2	.941
Hollenbeck, Omaha.....	43	29	81	7	.940
Durham, Des Moines-Denver.....	10	8	35	3	.935
Keeley, Omaha.....	42	17	96	8	.934
Shaner, Wichita.....	50	11	89	7	.934
Lower, Omaha.....	43	13	111	9	.933
J. Jones, Lincoln.....	32	8	74	6	.932
Bonno, Lincoln-Pueblo.....	15	2	23	2	.926
Furthing, Lincoln.....	30	5	57	5	.925
Freeman, Soo City.....	29	6	55	5	.924
C. Clark, Wichita.....	16	2	34	3	.923
Nagle, Lincoln.....	23	5	42	4	.922
McGregor, Des Moines.....	17	6	50	5	.918
Olmstead, Denver.....	37	25	71	9	.914
Forrester, Lincoln.....	8	2	18	2	.909
Wasson, Lincoln-Denver.....	24	7	40	5	.904
Ford, Denver.....	16	3	24	3	.900
Kaufmann, Topeka.....	58	14	126	16	.897
Aitchison, Wichita.....	37	9	65	9	.892
Hendrix, Topeka.....	25	5	49	7	.885
J. Locke, Pueblo.....	18	4	26	4	.882
Alderman, Soo City.....	47	6	114	16	.870

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION BATTING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	Sl.	SB.	PC
Daubert, Memphis	81	283	35	14	17	.314
Tanneman, Nashville	62	192	24	10	6	.312
Berry, Little Rock	19	58	7	4	0	.310
Hart, Montgomery	95	319	34	6	12	.307
McGilvray, Birmingham	143	478	42	13	16	.291
Weimer, New Orleans	139	524	56	15	12	.288
Henline, Birmingham	146	556	71	20	43	.285
Manuel, Birmingham	53	144	8	8	2	.284
Ray, Nashville	123	484	77	9	24	.233
Folbre, Little Rock	17	46	2	1	0	.242
Kerwin, Montgomery	143	495	73	39	28	.282
Smith, Atlanta	103	421	40	18	14	.280
Molesworth, Birmingham	140	512	44	19	19	.277
Lee, Atlanta	27	95	17	5	15	.273
Yancey, Birmingham	40	137	9	3	9	.270
Seabaugh, Nashville	96	333	18	12	7	.270
Sentelle, Mobile	143	489	56	33	26	.269
Daley, Montgomery	137	493	76	15	25	.269
East, Nashville	138	492	57	22	19	.266
Bayless, Atlanta	141	490	85	8	29	.265
Rockenfield, Montgomery	119	403	37	16	16	.263
Persons, Montgomery-Little Rock	133	501	77	16	25	.261
Perry, Little Rock	140	504	39	17	21	.261
Brettenstein, New Orleans	34	93	6	4	1	.258
Shields, Memphis	63	236	14	7	2	.258
Lindsay, Memphis-New Orleans	131	436	28	10	17	.256
Fritz, Mobile	15	39	3	1	0	.256
Baerwald, Memphis	125	478	45	20	27	.255
Rogers, Atlanta	17	43	1	3	1	.255
Larsen, Birmingham	60	184	20	15	3	.255
Collins, Little Rock	141	533	49	20	23	.252
Robertson, Nashville	98	362	37	9	24	.251
Cocash, Little Rock-Mobile	109	394	40	14	20	.248
Watson, Mobile	114	379	32	9	11	.248
Butler, Nashville	138	487	41	18	28	.248
Pepe, Montgomery	120	384	49	16	26	.247
Osteen, Montgomery	111	386	42	19	10	.246
Gygli, Birmingham	140	477	36	19	39	.245
Wheat, Mobile	129	460	58	13	10	.245
Petit, Mobile	18	29	2	1	1	.241
Thornton, Mobile	122	406	39	13	15	.241
Kirkpatrick, Atlanta	27	62	7	3	4	.241
Robinson, Birmingham	27	75	6	4	0	.240
Shannon, Montgomery	84	250	17	21	3	.240
Wiseman, Nashville	132	460	62	50	25	.239
Jordan, Atlanta	144	502	51	24	27	.239

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION PITCHING AVERAGES FOR 1909.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC-
Folbre, Little Rock.....	14	7	18	0	1.000
Rogers, Atlanta.....	17	10	38	1	.979
Stockdale, Mobile.....	30	19	66	2	.977
Thomas, Montgomery.....	33	8	74	2	.976
Lively, Montgomery.....	38	18	106	3	.976
Dickson, Birmingham.....	33	14	98	3	.974
Fisher, Atlanta.....	36	11	75	2	.969
Bliss, Montgomery.....	27	10	52	2	.968
Schwenck, Memphis.....	23	8	51	2	.967
Duggan, Nashville.....	32	16	100	4	.966
Pruitt, New Orleans.....	29	16	70	3	.966
Bartley, New Orleans-Atlanta.....	32	13	74	3	.966
Suggs, Mobile.....	15	5	48	2	.963
Hess, New Orleans.....	38	18	83	4	.961
Maxwell, Atlanta-New Orleans.....	36	23	109	5	.960
Fritz, New Orleans-Memphis.....	31	15	80	4	.959
Manuel, Birmingham.....	35	20	102	5	.958
Breitenstein, New Orleans.....	26	22	83	5	.954
Queisser, Memphis.....	32	9	95	5	.954
Schultz, Mobile.....	11	2	18	1	.952
Hickman, Mobile.....	31	23	91	6	.952
Keiber, Memphis.....	37	12	103	6	.950
Atkins, Atlanta.....	34	13	81	5	.949
Guese, Montgomery.....	31	5	61	4	.942
Bittrolff, Mobile.....	35	12	76	6	.936
Juul, Montgomery.....	23	7	46	3	.934
Case, Nashville.....	32	14	83	7	.932
Hixon, Mobile.....	14	5	34	3	.928
Milton, Little Rock.....	12	1	37	3	.926
Lilivelt, Mobile.....	14	9	28	3	.925
Schopp, Birmingham.....	22	11	61	5	.925
Johns, Atlanta.....	30	12	70	7	.921
Hart, Little Rock.....	28	10	96	9	.921
Robinson, Birmingham.....	27	12	66	7	.917
Viebahn, Atlanta-Nashville.....	25	9	56	6	.916
Fleharty, Birmingham.....	35	6	75	8	.910
Perdue, Nashville.....	37	3	68	7	.910
Buchanan, Little Rock.....	35	5	70	8	.903
Dick, Memphis.....	39	26	105	16	.891
Kellum, Nashville.....	19	8	47	7	.887
Rhodes, Little Rock.....	17	4	32	5	.878
Paige, New Orleans.....	16	10	23	5	.863
Higgins, Little Rock.....	11	7	21	5	.848

**We Do
Not
Handle
Smokers'
Supplies**



302 and 304 BROADWAY

IS AND HAS BEEN THE

Sportsmens' Corner

FOR THIRTY YEARS

Where You Can Get

JUST WHAT YOU WANT

**BASEBALL, TENNIS, GOLF,
CAMPING OUTFITS**

Everything for the Shooter and Fisherman

SCHOVERLING, DALY & CALES

Sketches of Gotham

BY
IKE SWIFT.

ILLUSTRATED.

This is a book you all ought to read because it tells you things about New York in a different way.



IKE SWIFT

PRICE, = = ONE DOLLAR

**Bound in Full Cloth, with
Gold Edged Leaves.**

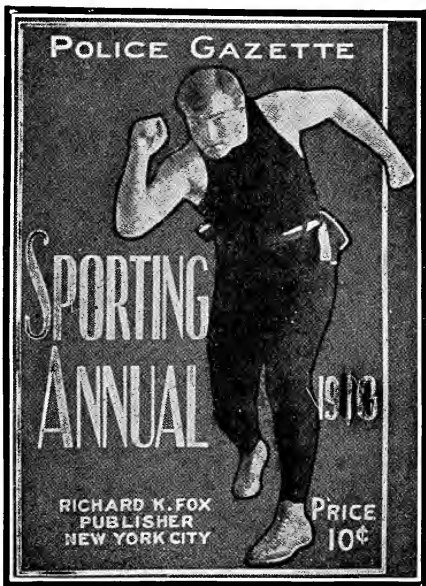
POSTAGE - - - - - TEN CENTS EXTRA

**RICHARD K. FOX, Publisher
FRANKLIN SQ., NEW YORK CITY**

ALL SPORTING RECORDS

GREATEST OF REFERENCE BOOKS

IT EASILY FITS IN THE VEST POCKET



CONTAINS ALL THE SPORTING RECORDS

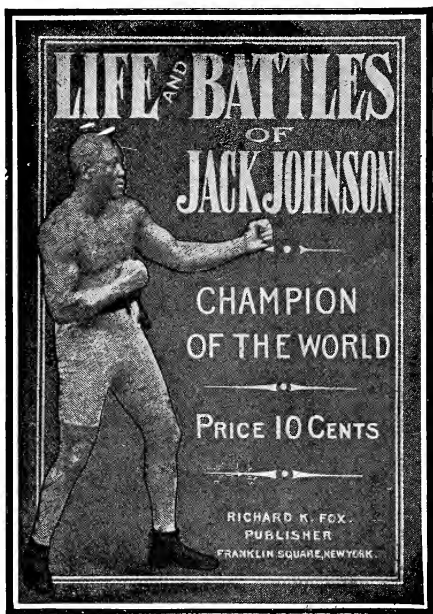
(ACTUAL SIZE OF BOOK 3x4½ INCHES)

THE STANDARD SPORTING AUTHORITY

PUBLISHED EVERY YEAR

LIFE AND BATTLES OF JACK JOHNSON

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, and HOLDER OF
THE POLICE GAZETTE DIAMOND BELT



ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS

A Great Book about a Great Boxer

THE FIRST OF HIS RACE TO ATTAIN THIS HIGH POSITION

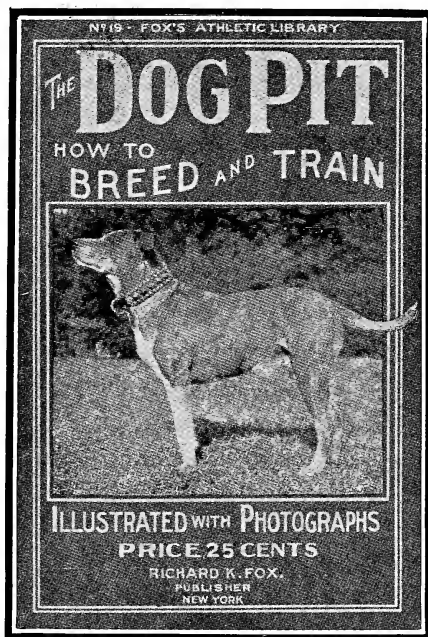
Contains Full Record, and his Fight by Rounds with Tommy Burns

RICHARD K. FOX, Publisher, NEW YORK CITY

SENT BY MAIL FOR 7 TWO-CENT STAMPS

THE DOG PIT

An Illustrated Treatise on the Breeding, Training
and Handling of Fighting Dogs.



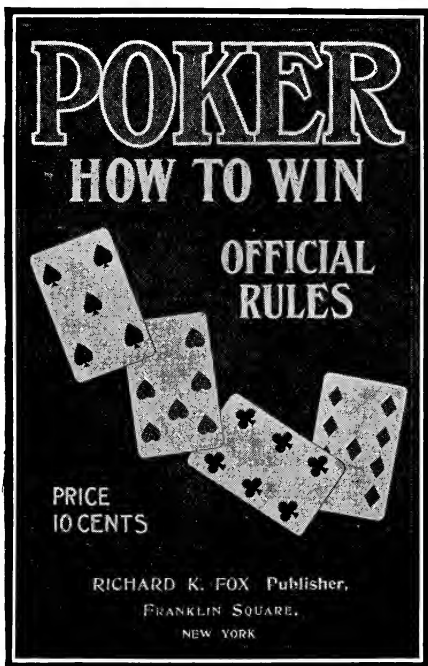
It Also Contains The Latest
POLICE GAZETTE RULES.

PRICE - - - - - 25 CENTS.

RICHARD K. FOX, Pub., Franklin Sq., New York City

Do You Play Poker?

GET THIS BOOK



It Will Show You How To Win Legitimately

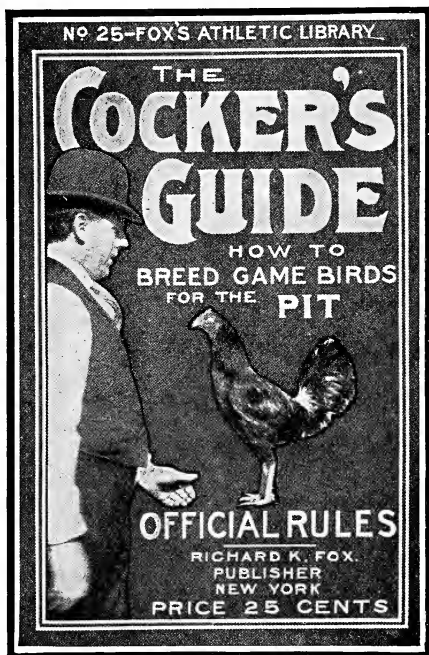
HANDY VEST POCKET SIZE

SENT BY MAIL FOR SIX 2 CENT STAMPS

HAVE YOU THIS BOOK?
THE COCKER'S GUIDE

THE BEST PUBLISHED

*How to Train, Feed and Breed Game
Cocks, Together with Complete Pit Rules.*



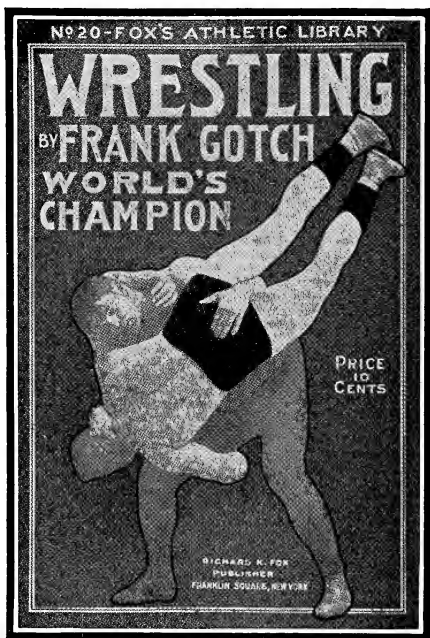
This is a Standard Book, and Should be in Every Sporting Library.
It is Full of Information.

RICHARD K. FOX, Publisher, Franklin Square, New York City

PRICE 25 CENTS.

NEW BOOK ON WRESTLING

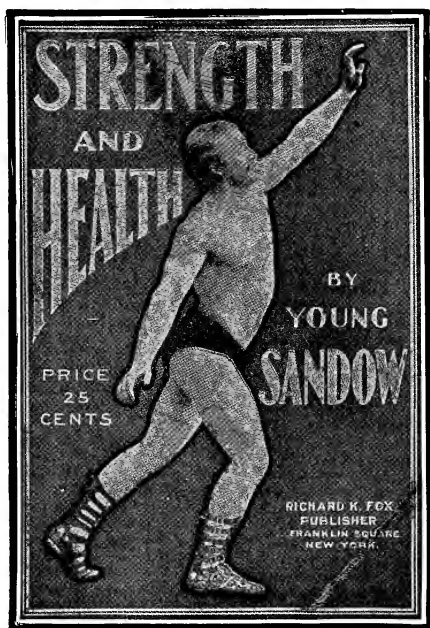
By **FRANK GOTCH**
The World's Champion



*An indispensable book for those who
wish to learn the art of **WRESTLING**.*

SENT ON RECEIPT OF SEVEN 2-CENT STAMPS

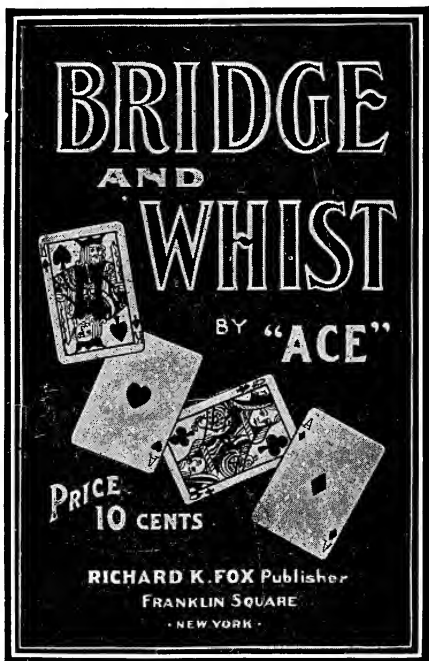
A GREAT BOOK



Containing 256 Pages and Folder

Sent on Receipt of Fifteen 2 Cent Stamps.

How To Play Whist

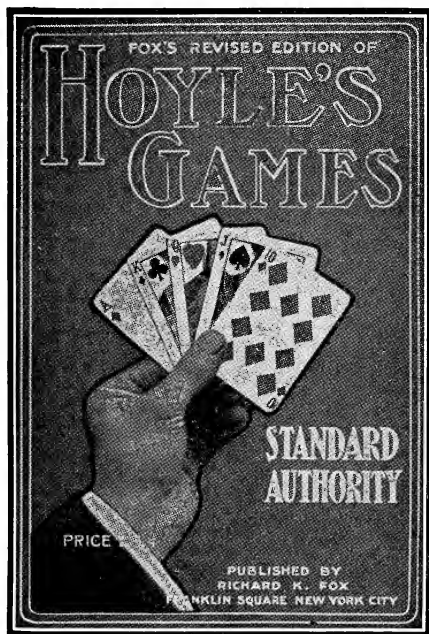


**SHOWS THE PLAYER HOW TO PLAY
THE GAME SCIENTIFICALLY.**

Sent on Receipt of Six 2 Cent Stamps.

THE AUTHORITY ON CARDS

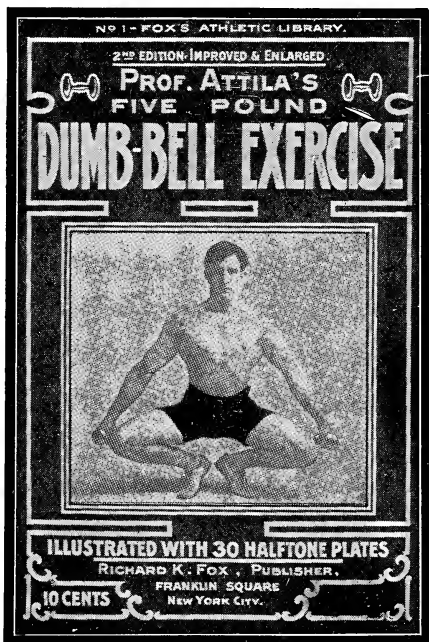
When You Get This Book You Get The Best



PRICE, 25 CENTS. - - Postage 4c. extra

In this book are Rules on Card Games which are official, and recognized as such all over the world.

THE GREATEST SERIES OF
Physical Culture Movements
KNOWN!

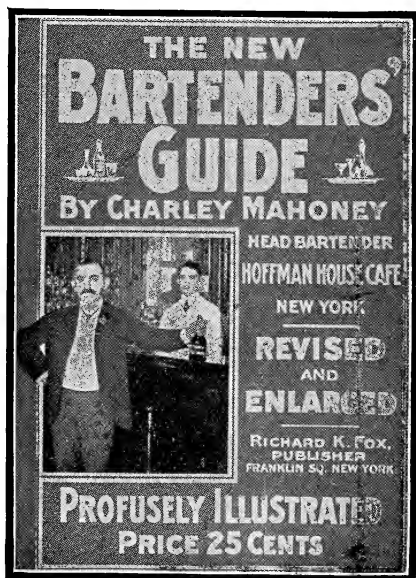


SENT BY MAIL FOR SIX TWO-CENT STAMPS.

NO BARTENDER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

A Complete and Reliable Manual for the Man
Behind the Bar.

It Contains a Great Many New Drinks, besides all of
the Recipes for the Most Popular Beverages.



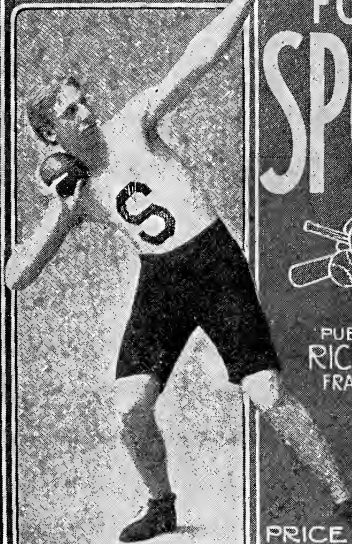
You don't have to "think it over" when you have
this Book handy.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Here's a Standard Authority !

NO 4-FOX'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY.

THE OFFICIAL
BOOK OF RULES
FOR ALL
SPORTS



PUBLISHED BY
RICHARD K. FOX
FRANKLIN SQUARE
NEW YORK.

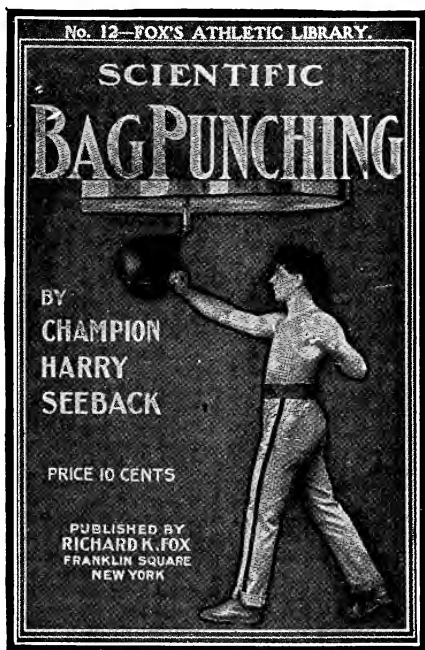
PRICE

10
CENTS

THE BEST BOOK ON **BAG PUNCHING**

—BY—

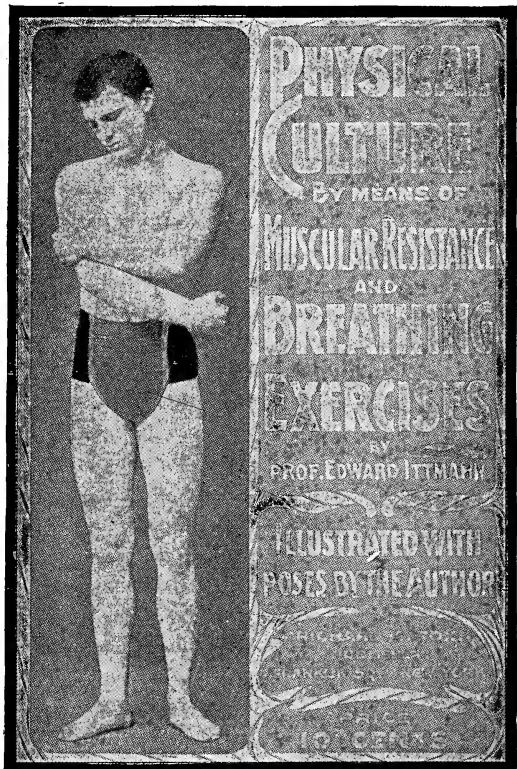
Champion Harry Seeback



Holder of the Police Gazette Medal

SENT BY MAIL FOR SEVEN 2 CENT STAMPS

DEVELOP — YOUR — MUSCLES

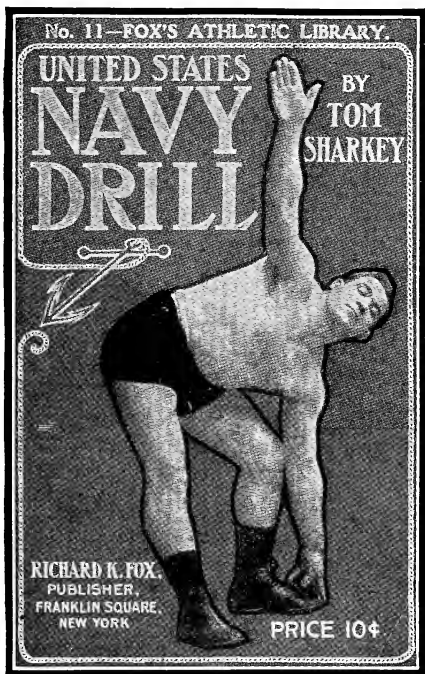


Illustrated with 75 FULL PAGE HALF-TONE PLATES

RICHARD K. FOX, Publisher
Franklin Square **NEW YORK CITY**

The Fountainhead of Strength

Endorsed by the United States Navy



***A Great Series of Exercises Without
Apparatus***

SENT BY MAIL FOR SEVEN 2 CENT STAMPS

MAR 5 1910

Hay

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

RICHARD K. FOX, Franklin Square, New York:

Send the Police Gazette for _____

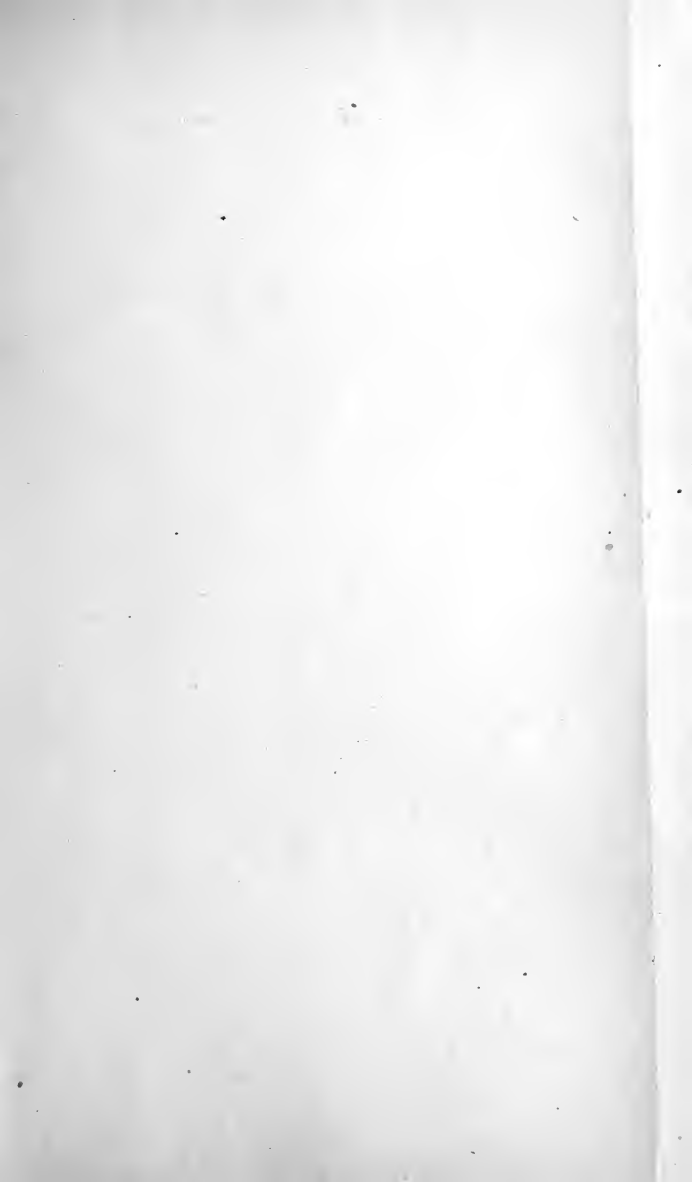
Name _____

Street _____

City _____

Amount enclosed, \$ _____

RATES: 13 Weeks \$1.00. Six Months \$2.00. Nine Months \$3.00 One Year \$4.00.









LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 010 232 500 A

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 020 205 097 9